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לפיט, סג

מדינת ישראל

משרד ראש הממשלה

ארכיון המדינה

19

מחלקה

מדינת ישראל

גנזך המדינה



דו"חות וסקירות מהעולם הערבי

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1936 - 1935

מדינת ישראל
נכד המדינה

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ארכיונים
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The attitude of the Arab High Committee towards the Royal Commission is one that denotes the shortsightedness of the Committee. According to the Amir's own wording "it is the attitude of a group of people who do not want to see that Palestine is rested because they know that their fame and TRADE will cease once the problem in Palestine is solved."

It is more than evident that the Arab High Committee ended the strike and the acts of violence for the sole reason that the Royal Commission, as recommended by the Arab Kings, was coming and was considered as an efficient instrument for the solution of the problem. I do not want to speak about the declaration of Ormsby Gore in the Parliament in which he granted 1800 immigration Certificates and ~~now~~ that this has nothing to do with the Royal Commission. Suffice it to say that the Arab High Committee for one reason or another found out again that the Royal Commission was not an adequate instrument for the solution of the problem and for this the Committee invited the public to boycott it. Now we come to two points :-

1. The Arab High Committee should have communicated with the Arab Kings and Amir on the subject. In fact the Arab High Committee did communicate with them. All agreed and insisted that the boycott was a mad policy and should be given up at once. Ibn SU'UD in a telegram to Amir Abdulla stated in white and black that no further help may be forthcoming from him other than this Royal Commission which he advises and insists that the Arab High Committee should cooperate with. This private telegram was conveyed to Haj Amin with a representative from the Amir, but with no avail. The Arab High Committee did nothing in this regard except ~~publish~~ publishing every now and then an official notice in which it repudiated what the local press wrote on that subject and everything written on that subject by the local papers was true.

2. If the Arab High Committee found out, and in spite of the repeated advice and warning of the Arab Kings and Amir that the Royal Commission was useless, and if the Arab High Committee had invited the public to stop strike and acts of violence for the sole reason that the Royal Commission was an adequate instrument, which was later found out to be useless, the only and the imperative step before the Arab Committee would be to call upon the public openly to resume strike and acts of violence. This the Committee does not do for fear of responsibility. Never, never in their history, the leaders undertake or risk any responsibility.

As stated by the Amir to me, it is noteworthy that King Ghazi ~~he~~ did not answer the query sent to him by Amir Abdulla in respect of the attitude of the Arab High Committee towards the Royal Commission and in respect of what further step can the Kings do for Palestine. Imam Yehia never replied as usual. Only Ibn SU'UD gave that somehow threatening reply. What else does the Arab High Committee expect?

Some say and suggest that the late attacks on the public roads were the result of secret activities on the part of the responsible leaders. Nothing is further from truth. The contrary is the true suggestion, namely the mal administration of the distribution of the Grants in Aids and Relief to the victims forced some discontented previous rebels to go raiding for the need of bread. That is not a personal suggestion. It is a real fact. the local papers received letters from the north, i.e. from the rebels stating that. But who on earth dares criticising the so called High Arab Committee?

Such suggestions, though utterly unfounded, at least keep the public thinking that the leaders are doing something. In fact they are doing nothing.

A further suggestion which was more fallacious and more unfounded was the rumour spread by Reuter that Auni Abdul Hadi is going to Cairo to see Mustafa Nahhas Pasha, a second (they do not mention his name...) was going to Baghdad, a third (no name) was going to Hejaz for the sole purpose of inviting the kings for an Arab conference probably in Cairo but the originators of the suggestion are those in Jerusalem.....

I was sitting with the Amir when I read to him that news. He was all fire and wrath. Dirty, said H.H. They simply mean to bluff the public and make them think they were doing something. Who are they to invite kings for a conference? and What for? Egypt had just concluded its treaty with England, Iraq is busy with its Coup D'Etat, Hejaz had nothing to do with such invitation, and Yemen.... EH.... And again what for this conference? We told them to cooperate with the Royal Commission and they refused our request how on earth they come back to invite us for a conference?

Bring Auni on telephone. Auni was brought and Auni stated that even he knew nothing about that conference and never thought of going to Egypt. He promised to contradict the news officially.

By such rumours and suggestion the Arab High Committee wants to live and build its fame and name, but never, never by working and wise policy..

Al Liwa stated last week that the Amir was said to have contemplated to appear before the Royal Commission on behalf of the Arab High Committee and that the Amir should not do so. H.H. officially stated to me for publication that the remark of Al Liwa is silly. When I want to speak, said H.H., I speak on behalf of the Arab nation and not on behalf of the Arab Committee. I however did not ~~think~~ think of speaking on behalf of any body except my own country. I am only to speak about the dangers of the extension of Zionist colonisation in Palestine on my own Transjordan. See, here is my report. I read, it. nothing is so wise so logical and so decent. In the first two pages H.H. related the history of the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine. The claim of the Jews of Palestine on historical right is sheer nonsense. It further goes to speak ~~about~~ about the mad policy of the Jews towards a Jewish Kingdom and the repercussions of such madness on the neighbouring Arab countries.

The report is a theoretical one and utterly void of any statistics. H.H. remarked to me saying that he knew that but he did not receive any help from Palestine in this respect. How can he base his report on statistics when he has nothing in hand?

Cox conveyed to H.H. an official request from the Iraq Government to prevent Nouri Assaid from entering Transjordan.

H.H. will be more than pleased to entertain the King of Brass with his friend the proprietor of the Times, provided I will be with them.-----

Telephone communication with Cairo are cut and this is the reason why I did not speak last night. I returned from Amman yesterday noon (Wednesday)

Dec. 19, 1936

The Arab High Committee has the strongest proofs and reasons to believe that during the long negotiations with the Government, first through the local Arab leaders, secondly through Amir Abdulla, thirdly through King Ibn Su'ud, for the ending of the strike, the Government gave such intimations denoting that there were concessions to be granted. The belief of the Arab High Committee in that was surely justified. Suffice here to mention the telegram I and you were given by OLIVER.

When the appeal of the Kings and the Amir for the final ending of the strike and acts of violence came, the Arab High Committee, though finding no concessions and no promises in it, were under strong belief that there are much behind that. Ormsby Gore statement came so sudden and so abruptly that the Committee found it imperative that it should boycott the Royal Commission in order to save its prestige. The Boycott may be rash and unwise but in the circumstances and under the sudden blow, the Committee did not know how to deal with the situation and could only find that way.

The Boycott, rather the decision for the Boycott though clear and decisive, was not final. I mean to say that though the decision was given, there was hope that the decision may be quashed by means of ~~xxxxxxx~~ a compromise made by the Royal Commission. And why not? In the King's statement in respect of the Royal Commission, H.M. clearly stated that the said Commission will, from time to time, submit to HIM or is it to His Government? ~~inter~~ interim reports on the progress of its work. Could not the Royal Commission have submitted more than one interim report which would have facilitated the way for the Arab High Committee to go back on its decision? Nothing would be more satisfactorily to Lord Peel than to see that the Arabs go back on their decision but he could not do anything to help in that direction. Lord Peel, did not conceal his regret for the rash statement of Gore, but he (Peel) is not in a position to go any step behind that statement.

I have been talking to the reasonable Husain for over two hours and it was to him, and his sensible contention, that I could realise the very delicate situation the Arab High Committee was and is still facing. The situation was not as easy as we thought. The Government was plying a dirty game, either through ignorance or ~~it~~ through what they call High Policy, which you and I would call Dirty Policy. The said dirty policy and dirty game have gone to an extent where it was necessary for the Government to write to more than one Arab leader stating that letter Non so and so should now be considered as invalid. The letters referred to here were involving not quite concessions but what may be considered by any sane man as concessions. What on earth made all that sudden change in London and in Jerusalem? The reply is easy, Jewish Money and Jewish influence on Gore.

Let the reason be whatever it may be, what we should worry about here is the effect of that Boycott. To realise the delicate situation of the Arab High Committee, as stated before, was not as easy as imagined. If you and I could not realise that, what is about Ibn Su'ud, Ghazi and others?

There is no doubt that since the late Coup D'Etat in Iraq, the King there has been facing a different policy. His freedom to interfere into Palestine and in any similar policy was restricted. Ghazi, as reported in previous report, did not reply to the query sent to him in respect of the next step regarding the Palestine question. Apart from the restrictions imposed on Ghazi, he himself was not pleased of the boycott. Ibn Su'ud was very frank in expressing his displeasure of the boycott. (See ~~previous~~ previous report).

Yesterday, Friday, Auni Abdul Hadi, Mu'in Al Madi, Izzat Darwaza, and Shaikh Kamel Al Qassab flew to Baghdad and from there they will go to Al Riad. Their journey is to see that the Kings are given full details to realise the situation which necessitated the publication of the decision of the boycott. They want to see that the Kings are not angry and then, and only then they want to see that the Kings can suggest A WAY OUT. How much progress will they meet in their mission, nobody can tell yet.

Judging from the prevalent feelings among the leaders and among the public, there is surely a strong, a very strong tendency to go back on that rash decision. What makes the Arabs more and more inclined to do so is the fact that the evidence given by the Jews was such as to rather weaken their case much more than to strengthen it.

24.1.1936

The reply of the Colonial Secretary was received in the Arabic circles with much criticism.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi in an editorial in Al Difa stated that the only new thing in the reply of the Colonial Secretary is the part dealing with the protection of the small land proprietors. Such meagre law protects individuals but not the whole public. Imagine, said Auni Bey, a day when there will only remain in the country the meagre lands belonging to those small land proprietors? Article 2 of the Mandate states that the civil and religious rights of the (INHABITANTS) of Palestine are to be guaranteed. This, Auni said, protects the individuals. Article 6 clearly states that the rights and the status of the Arabs are to be protected, namely, the Arabs as a whole are also to be protected. Did the Government observe that article? said Auni. Never. A short glance on the reports of the courts of enquiries and the attitude of the Government will convince you that the Government never worried about the interest of the Arabs as a whole. The exclusion of the Beersheba lands from the restriction of the new coming law is another proof of the ill intention of the Government.

Al Liwa of the Mufti's party stated that the reports of the court of enquiries clearly stated that there ~~remained~~ remained no more extra lands for sale in Palestine and that any further sales will adversely affect the interests of the Arabs, why should the Colonial Secretary provides such meagre law for the protection of the Arabs who are threatened by losing the remaining part of their lands? Small land proprietors do not sell their lands. Those who really sell and are selling, are the Effendis classes who are really the proprietors of most of the lands in Palestine. Beersheba Lands comprise 3,200,000 dunums of lands, what ~~will~~ does the Government mean by excluding so much lands from any restrictions of sales?

Coming to the question of immigration, Al Liwa said that the reports of the Court of enquiries are definite in their condemnation of any further immigration. The Government of Palestine, desiring to fulfill the Balfour Declaration by any means, created a new way in order to avoid the decisions of the reports of the Courts of Enquiries. That was the so called Absorptive Capacity of the Country. That elastic means in the hands of the High Commissioner can do much towards the establishment of the National Home without the least regard to the reports or to the protests of the Arabs. The Capacity here is something ~~indefinite~~ indefinite and always ready to expand when necessary.

Commenting on the part of the reply of the Colonial Secretary dealing with immigration, I said in my editorials, let us suggest that the so called Statistical Department will be able to properly control the Absorptive Capacity of the Country, there will remain two things to dispute :-

1. The statistical Department has just been established. Until it organises itself and can really supply the High Commissioner with any adequate information, it needs at least three years. What is about the flood of immigration from now till the proper working of the Department? The Government cannot say that its present means for the control of the said capacity are adequate because the Colonial Secretary's reply is an admission of the ~~immense~~ inadequacy of these means.

2. What right have the English to appropriate all the absorptive capacity of the Country to the Jews?

The papers spoke little of the Legislative Council mentioned in the reply as they have done so before the receipt of the Colonial Secretary's communique.

SEPARATIONISTS MOVEMENT :

When the High Commissioner invited Yacoub Farraj and Alfred Roch to attend the meeting in which he offered to the representatives of the five parties, the new scheme for the Legislative Council, it was thought that Farraj was invited in his capacity as Vice President of the Difa Party and Roch as Vice President of the Arab Party. It was later understood that Sir Wauchope invited them as representatives of Christians alone. Farraj said in a private meeting in Ramleh that the High Commissioner informed him and Alfred that the Government desires to have the opinion of the Christians on the Council separately. This separation alone will mean complete ruin to the Christian Moslem Unity.

Isa supported the movement in spite of my vehement objection. He wrote saying that so long as the Government formed the Council on Communal Basis it is only fair that the Christians should give their opinion separately. He further wrote that the Christians may hold a conference in order to protect their rights. That article with the movements of Farraj and Alfred caused a deep thrill in the hearts of the Moslems. Most of the Christians were enraged. Mugnam Mugannam came running to see Isa, but could not win him, though he did impress him a bit. On Sunday before last Farraj and others went to Haifa, met the fanatic Latin Bishop Hajjar and other Christians on the subject. Wadi Bustani, Hanna Asfour and Asif, all prominent Christians of Haifa and all invited to attend the meeting with Hajjar, issued a proclamation condemning the movement.

Next Day Ibrahim Shanti came to me all rage and sincerity. Your dirty Christians are playing a dirty game, said Ibrahim. I am at a loss. To attack them will mean an ever lasting separation and will provide the English with a new means to fight us. To keep silence is not less harmful.

I told Ibrahim to write on the subject but with tact.

Enlightened with his sincerity and true nationalism, Ibrahim wrote a master piece. He did not write any more. He did mean to put things aright and not to raise a trouble. Ibrahim's article kept the rest silent. Even the nervous and dynamic Isa could not reply. The subject is so delicate and so serious.

Last night the Christians in Ramallah, the big Christian town, issued a proclamation condemning the Government and the whole dirty movement. The proclamation was published in all the papers, even Falastin.

I only hope that the movement will stop here. Any further development will entail serious complications. I myself will soon retire from Falstin if anything in support of the movement is written. Such a movement is entirely against my principle not only as an Arab but as a modernised young man.

Amendment of the Banking Ordinance

PROVISIONS FOR FURTHER SUPERVISION

Under the law at present in force it is not necessary for a company or cooperative society to obtain a licence from the High Commissioner to carry on banking business, although indirectly the High Commissioner can prevent a company's doing so by refusing the incorporation of the company and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies can prevent a cooperative society's doing so by refusing to register it.

The Banking (Amendment and Further Provisions) Ordinance, 1936, published as a draft in the current Palestine Gazette now makes it necessary for every company and cooperative society de-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



ater in all rooms.

nter vacation spot

kvuzah farm.

H E A L T H

Amendment of Banking Ordinance

siring to commence to carry on banking business after the date of the Ordinance to obtain a licence to do so from the High Commissioner, which may be granted or revoked without any reasons therefor being assigned.

Nomination of Bank Examiner

The Ordinance also provides for the nomination by the High Commissioner of an Examiner of Bank to exercise general supervision and control over the carrying out of the provisions of the Banking Ordinances.

This official may, with the authorisation of the Treasurer, call for any books, accounts or documents of any bank. Refusal by an officer or agent of a bank to produce such books, accounts or documents is liable to a fine not exceeding LP. 50.

Finally there is an amendment of the provisions relating to the furnishing of statements by banks, in that in addition to the annual statement which a bank is at present required to furnish every year not later than March 1 to the Registrar of Companies, the bank will have to furnish to the Treasurer not later than twenty one days after the last business day of each month a statement in the prescribed form showing its position in Palestine at the close of the business on the last day of the preceding month.

Joyce.

4:00 p. m. EMPIRE — Big Ben. The Garrick Theatre Orchestra, directed by W. Chapman. Relayed from the Garrick Theatre, Southport.

5:00 p. m. EMPIRE — "Books to Read." 5:15 — A Recital of Songs and Duets by Herbert Thorpe (Tenor) and Foster Richardson (Bari-tone). 5:30 — "The Roosters" (El. Rec.).

6:30 p. m. EMPIRE — The News. MORAVSKA OSTRAVA — Song Recital by Stanislav Tauber. VIENNA — Concert.

7:00 p. m. BRESLAU — Entertainment. WARSAW — Salon Quintet. PRAGUE II — Recital of Folk Songs. BEROMUNSTER (Zurich) — Salon Orchestra and Kino-Organ (Gramophone). RADIO COLONIALE (25 m. 23) — Concert. BUDAPEST II — Jazz Orchestra. 7:15 EMPIRE — Big Ben. Variety. "The Second Instalment" (El. Rec.) 7:20 PRAGUE II — Concert by Blazke's Salon Quartet. BUDAPEST I — Jazz.

8:00 p. m. EMPIRE — The News. STRASBOURG — Modern Composers. 8:10 PRAGUE II — Viola Recital by J. Stupka. 8:15 EMPIRE — Pianoforte Recital. 8:30 — Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet with Brian Lawrence (Australian Vocalist). MORAVSKA OSTRAVA — Concert of Dance Music by the Station Orchestra conducted by V. Musil. BUDAPEST I — Relay of "Falstaff." Opera by Verdi. Relay from the Royal Hungarian Opera. VIENNA — Songs and Arias.

9:00 p. m. EMPIRE — Talk of the Day.

DAMASCUS, Weneaday. — (By Telephone).— Whether or not to continue the strike, which is making serious inroads into Syria's economy, is the question now actively agitating the student body to whom the Nationalist leaders have somewhat bewilderedly surrendered the situation.

At a meeting of 400 students of the Syrian University and Damascus High Schools today, the majority favoured returning to their studies. The wishes of the minority prevailed, however, to the extent that after two hours of heated discussion no final decision was reached.

The Eighteenth Day

Meanwhile the strike is in its eighteenth day and the outlook is gloomy.

Two further demonstrations occurred during the day and resulted in 15 arrests. In the Salhiyah quarter a crowd led by a student agitator smashed windows of shops and offices that had opened.

Other agitators led assaults against elementary schools of the British Mission, Syrian Mission, and Greek Orthodox and other communities, smashing windows and forcing the pupils to go home.

The Outcome

The position of the Nationalist leaders is becoming more anomalous. Their appeal to the strikers and students to desist has fallen on deaf ears.

One conjecture is that the students might return to the schools if the threat of punishment were withdrawn. Failing that, they seem determined to carry on, damaging shops which dare to open.

Nor are some of the University professors and teachers in a very happy position. Several of them, it is rumoured, will be retired and placed on pension for refusing to approve the expulsion of notorious student agitators.

Nearly 300 persons have so far been sentenced by the courts.

and North Africa will
nes of posting at Head Post Offices:

Unregistered Correspondence

8.00 a.m. tomorrow

7.45 a.m. tomorrow

9.25 a.m. tomorrow

8.45 a.m. tomorrow

Waather Forecast

Royal Air Force, Ramle

February 5

12.30 p.m.

For the Next 24 Hours

Moderate South to South West winds, but west winds at the coast this afternoon. Fair weather continuing.

Weather Report

Meteorological Station, Jerusalem
(Situated 783.5m. above sea level)

FEBRUARY 5.

Temperature 8 a. m. 13.7

Max. 18.5

Min. 9.4

Atmospheric Pressure: 693.3

Wind: Calm

**CONTROL OF DANGEROUS
DRUGS**

A bill has been gazetted to enable Palestine to comply with the requirements of the International Convention, of July 13, 1921, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs. Among the drugs in question are raw and prepared opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp, hashish, medicinal opium, any extract or tincture of Indian hemp, morphine and heroin and their salts, cocaine, ecgonine and their salts, diacetylmorphine, dihydrooxycodine, thebaine and ethylmorphine.

Coup D'etat in Iraq

The Immediate and the Underlying Causes.

1.

WV. 1936

The immediate causes of the late coup D'etat in Iraq, contrary to the underlying ones, are very easy to trace. The laymen, the officials and the different classes and communities would relate them to you in almost the same wording. When A'ali Jawdat, they would say, had been in the office, Rasheed A'ali instigated the Ephrates tribes to rise against the Government. Ali Jawdat resigned his office and was replaced by Jamil Al Madfa'i who deemed it necessary to employ the army against the rebels. Taha Al Hashimi, brother of Yaseen Pasha, and the then Chief of the General Staff, was not prepared to cope with the situation, pretending that the army should not be employed against Iraqians. Feeling that the refusal was a sign of an underlying conspiracy against his premiership, Al Madfa'i resigned his office 12 days after the date of his tenure. Yaseen Al Hashimi took the office.

The Hashimite Government refrained from using the army against the rebellion in Ephrates, and flattered Haj Mahmoud Sukkar, the ring leader of the rebels, considering him the cause of ~~their~~ attaining their new offices. I do not dwell long on the subject of that cheap flattery, but I am bound to point out that the Hashimite Government, having taken the office on the pretext that the Iraqi Army should not be used against the natives, had founded a basis to its reign which may be interpreted as a Political Programme. Had Al Hashimi observed the programme of his Government? Unfortunately the history of his tenure of office contradicts that. During his office, and through the mal administration of his Government, 6 risings occurred in Iraq and in each of these the Iraq Army was employed lavishly against the Iraqians. As stated by some of the local papers, the English in Palestine refrained from proclaiming Martial Law during the Arab disturbances, but Al Hashimi had enforced Martial law in each of the abovementioned 6 risings. I give below the names of those risings:- (1) the Ephrates- other than that of Sukkar- was an Arab rising. (2x) the Barzan, a Kurdish. (3) the Madaina- an Arab. (4) the Sinjar, a Yazidieh. (5) the 2nd. Ephrates an Arab, (6) Al'Aridhiyat, an Arab.

The first of the two main parts of the book is devoted to a study of the history of the English language. The author begins with a discussion of the early forms of the language, such as Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. He then goes on to discuss the influence of other languages on English, particularly Latin and French. The second part of the book is devoted to a study of the English language in the United States. The author discusses the development of American English, the influence of other languages on American English, and the role of the English language in American society.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well organized. The author's knowledge of the English language is evident throughout the book. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and development of the English language. It is also a good introduction to the study of the English language in the United States. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well organized. The author's knowledge of the English language is evident throughout the book. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and development of the English language. It is also a good introduction to the study of the English language in the United States.

In all these risings, the main causes were mal administration, and particularly the way in which the lands were distributed to the followers and the supporters and not according to right and justice.

of those The followers and the supporters were not the only people who benefitted from the former chaotic reign. I daresay that the members of the Government were at the head who made real fortunes of that. I record the following instance which denotes to what extent the insatiable rapacity of Yaseen Al Hashimi had gone. During the period of fixing the rates for the prices of tithes, Yaseen used to instruct his subordinates to see that the rates are fixed at very low prices in the areas where he owns lands and crops. It was then no wonder that the people in Iraq considered his reign as one of exploitation and self interests. The local papers have been writing on that subject lately and requesting that the members of the former Government should be brought for trial for mishandling of public funds. A similar request was rife in Egypt in 1930, soon after the resignation of the Government of Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha, though the causes were of a far different nature. The insistence of Al Nahhas Pasha to pass the ordinance for the trial of the Ministers, caused the well known historical crisis between him and the Palace. Should Bakre Sidqi Pasha Al 'ASKari draft a similar ordinance and recommend its approval by the king, there would ~~sure~~ occur no crisis of any kind between the Palace and the present Government, but it is not likely that Bakre will do that.

Bakre Sidqi Pasha Al Askari, a far relative of Jafaar Pasha Al Askari and originally of his own town called Al Askari, is an intimate friend of Yaseen and his group but of a totally different nature. He viewed with dismay the decay of the rule in his country. Since the crush of the Assyrian rebellion, Bakre has been the Idol of the Army and the Favourite of the public. He is a Typical soldier, a man with far reaching ambitions but honest, straightforward and clean handed. ~~Was~~ Yaseen and his group would mind seeing an article in their praise in the papers in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, or any other sister country, canonising them as the Heroes of the so called Arab Unity, much more than they would mind giving Iraq a real service and work loyally for its welfare. In that they are similar to the so called Istiklaliyin in Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

but To them, patriotism is a trade and profession ~~and~~ not a belief. Bakre is not one of them. He may be thought to be strict and cruel, All great reformers are of the same nature. He is a true patriotic. Patriotism to him is a belief and a well defined Idea. Iraq is his country and it is so dear to him that he would willingly sacrifice himself for that dear country of his. Observing the decay of the rule in Iraq, and being sure of the ~~discontent~~ discontent of the army and the public, Bakre advanced single handed to risk the Coup D'etat. According to his declaration to me, only God was aware of his movement before hand.

Foreseeing the difficulties and the complications his movement might entail should it be known before executed, Bakre planned that his movement should be carried out with unblievable promptness. He thought, and rightly thought, that it would be better to make the English and the whole world face a fait accomplis. By so doing he would save himself and his country much dispute. He considered that two hours' notice would be enough. He allowed the Hashimite Government that short notice and prepared himself for the advance if necessary. Yaseen requested that the British Ambassador should be present when meeting the King. That was arranged and when meeting H.M. in the presence of the British Representative, Yaseen addressed the Representative enquiring about the British Air Forces available in Iraq. His Majesty soon interferred drawing the attention of Yaseen to the fact that the British can only interfere against foreign invaders but ~~not~~ not in any local dispute. In that the King was defending the independence of his country, but the tone of his speech gave Yaseen to understand that his reign was condemned. Even in his last hour, Yaseen ~~was~~ ^{was} risking a detrimental policy to his country for the purpose of selfish ends. He thought of using British Forces against his country for the sheer *worst* object of preserving his office. That last act of Yaseen had the ~~worst~~ ^{worst} of effect upon the nation and added to his utter ruin in the country. He left Iraq because he felt he had lost all.

The promptness with which the new Regime was established, and the confidence now reciprocated between the Government and the public, prove the stability of that regime. There is now a wave of new feeling in Iraq which activitates the public to work, and work hard for the welfare of their country. Their whole soul and energy are now concentrated for their country, which is so rich in its natural resources.

I called ~~it~~ it a new feeling, I am not exact in that. It is not at all a new feeling. It is an old one but long suppressed. As stated to me by Hikmet Bey Sulaiman, when he was aware that I was an Egyptian and of the school of the Geographical Nationalism. We are Iraqis, said Hikmet Bey, the Premier. We are Iraqis for Iraq, and why not? Iraq embraces Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Persians etc. etc. These are all of different origins but are of one Iraqi Nationalism. We have no Arabs, Kurds, Persians, and so forth and so on. The alleged differences in Iraq is a false allegation propagated for by a group of Traders in Nationalism, whom you know well. Yes, said I, the SHAWAN(SYRIANS). Yes, Yes my dear brilliant friend, said he laughing loudly. Who are they who are coming to teach us nationalism? Not even you the Egyptians dare teach us nationalism. Even you the Egyptians tolerated the Foreign rule for over 50 years. We revolted against the English after just a few years and attained our independence. These Syrians want to trade and gain living and that is all. I admire the so called Arab Unity. It is a help to the weak sister countries, but Iraq first and above all. We are to work first and above all for Iraq. How did you like Baghdad, he said to me? Shall I speak the truth, said I? Yes, sure, take your full freedom. I did not like it. It is dry and gloomy. The people are backward and very fond of the ancestral traditions. The Premier laughed very very loudly and told me:-

" Listen , listen, but please do not publish that. Your country is worse , far worse than here. It is more than ~~enough~~ backwardness and reactionary that ^{you} have Al Azhar of which you boast and feel proud..... Believe ~~me~~ my dear Egyptian friend, when I was in Turkey last year and observed the amount of progress there, I was ashamed of my country. You have just said that Baghdad is dry. I know that. Enough politics and cheap talks about Unity and so on. My programme embraces SOCIAL REVOLUTION. I want to see that girls are educated. Dances and music spread. Men and women are mixing together. I want to improve the country. Baghdad for instance is very awkward. I will see that it is reborn within at most two years. Talk does cost and does not benefit as well. We need work and social revolution."

There are at present sincere advocates of Social Revolution. No previous Government was so sincere in its social ideas, particularly Hikmet Bey, the Premier, Kamel Jafirji, the Minister of Economics and Communications, and the Young Great Reformer Bakre . All three are not of Arab origin. Behind these there are the young educated new generation. I have met so many of them, talked and drunk with them and they took liberty with me. Arabic tradition and Arabic social ~~the~~ ideas are being mocked at by them in almost the same way religion was being mocked at during the French Revolution. The so called missioneries of Arab Unity and the Syrian journalists now in Baghdad, are the subject of their scorn and despise. They are parasites, they call them.

It is idle to say that the Iraqians hate the Arabs. Do the Egyptians hate the Arabs? In fact they hate a teaching that necessitates that they should forsake their country and be subordinates to the interests of others. What they hate worse is to be asked to get their nationalistic inspiration from other countries and not from their own. No other country face the local difficulties Iraq is now facing. Besides the different racial origins to which the people of Iraq belong, there are nearly 2 Millions Shi'as. The Great majority of the Shi'as are Arabs but their spiritual inspiration is Persia. Mauloud Pasha Moukhlis, a very enthusiastic Arab leader told me that Persia spends lavishly on its missions yearly among the Shi'as. In that Persia is exploiting the religious feeling for racial ends. Moulud suggests that a strong Arab government should be formed in Iraq (not the present Government for certain) which should use force to expel any Persian or Arab missionary that preaches among the Shi'as. No Persian preaching should be allowed at all among these Shi'as. Moulud's opinion is idle. The Shi'as are the majority of the inhabitants, and though the majority are Arabs, they are always discontent. Besides their spiritual inclinations, they have their other grievances. The Shi'as compared to the Sunnis, are very poorly educated and advanced. The Sunnis, though the minority, are comparatively more educated and consequently are filling the Government posts, and controlling the country's trade and so on. Should any Government apply Moulud's Policy, the grievances would increase. Faisal used to flatter the Shi'as by thousands and one means. Faisal's policy was not bad in this regard, but was not a remedy. The brilliant Al Jaydirji told that the best and the only means to solve the problem of Al Shi'as is to spread education far and wide among them. By educating them, said he, they will rid themselves of ignorance, and fanaticism. When they are educated, they can have as many posts as they like. And when they are educated they will have brain enough to discriminate between nationalism and any spiritual tendency.

Talking about Arab Unity, and wasting the time and the energy of Iraq on such talks, do Iraq no good and solve no problems of his. It does more than that to Iraq. The mission of the Pan Arab in Egypt, though not accepted, but even if accepted, does Egypt no harm. In Iraq it is just the contrary. To talk about Pan Arab is a direct challenge to the various races forming the so called Iraqi nation. As stated very private and personal to me by Bakre :-

" I am an Iraqi. When they keep talking about their Pan Arab, and particularly by a group of cheap trading Syrians, I consider this an insult to my race feeling."

There is surely far worse than that. The Syrians missionaries and their few followers in Iraq consider any Iraqi who is not an Arab a TRAITOR. I give an example.

A Syrian ass who is now staying in Baghdad for some days wrote in AL AHRAR about Abdul Latif Nouri Pasha, the Minister of Defence. Nouri is purely Arab and a distinguished leader of Faisal and Al Husain Revolution during the war. The Syrian writer said in his article of last week:-

" There are those traitors who call Nouri Pasha a Kurd.... This is a cheap conspiracy. Nouri is a purely Arab."

I went to Nouri Pasha twice and asked him what on earth does YZABAK (the name of the Syrian Journalist) mean by that ? Is it a treason to be a Kurd in Iraq ? Nouri is a very fine Arab. He told me that his cousins are purely Kurd Kurds, though he is purely Arab. We are all one though different in origin.

Speaking to Kamel Jazirji on this same subject, Kamel told me:-

" this is the mentality of your cheap Syrians. Al Askari is a town bearing that name. Jafaar Pasha Al Askari and Bakre Sidqi Pasha Al Askari are of that same place. They are both of same family. To the cheap Syrians Jafaar Pasha Al Askari is a faithful Arab and Bakre Sidqi Pasha Al Askari is a treacherous Kurd. See what the Syrians are doing for us ?"

To preach Pan Arab in Iraq is to preach dissension and difference there. To preach Geographical nationalism in Iraq is to preach unity and harmony. The new Government, the members of which are all for Iraq, was established on that basis. The members of the former Government were all of those who took part in the Husain Revolution and are infected with the so called Pan Arab movement. The present Government, trying to at least keep the tongues of the sister countries, gave so many declarations about their support of the Pan Arab movement, but these are simply declaration on papers or in the air. Again I say, in no way do the present Government hate to see a powerful ~~sister~~ confederation of the sister countries, but that :-

1. After each sister country forms a consiencious Geographical Nationalism.

2. After each sister country has properly consitituted itself as a country fully independent and fully exploiting its own natural and social sources.

When Greece was fighting the Turks, even the enlightened English young men rushed to help a fighting weak nation against aggression. Iraq would not mind fighting for Palestine on that same basis but not for any other consideration. The alleged demonstrations, enthusiasam, etc. etc. in Iraq for Pan Arab and for similar things, are all lie. I felt myself in Iraq as if I were in Cairo where any Egyptian would ask you:-

"Is Palestine in Jerusalem ? "

With many thanks and my best
compliments

Comte Heinrich Thun-Hohenstein
Chargé d'Affaires d'Autriche p. i.

Le Caire

Political Review
October 1st -
21st.

1. The political barometer in IRAQ during the first three weeks of October, appeared to be set fair. The Cabinet under the premiership of Yassin al Hashimi was in a strong position, the agitation on behalf of the Palestinian Arabs had been controlled by the Government in such a way that notable help had been afforded without any violent public upheaval in IRAQ, and although parts of the MIDDLE EUPHRATES were in a sullen and obstreperous mood, security was no more unsatisfactory than it had been for the past two or three years. In addition an excellent harvest had been coupled with good prices and a receptive market, so that both the agriculturists and the merchants were in a contented frame of mind.
2. It is true that during the period, strong rumours had been current that there were to be changes in the Cabinet; but this is the normal course of political activities immediately prior to the re-opening of Parliament, an event which was to take place on the 1st of November. It is known that leaders of the Opposition, Jamil al Madfai, Ja'afar abu Timman, Hikmat Suleiman and others, had interviewed the King and had urged him to use his influence towards changes by which some portfolios would be allotted to them.
3. It can be accepted that His Majesty lent a favourable ear to ~~the~~ proposals, as he was becoming more and more restless under the restrictions imposed on him by the Prime Minister after the Palace scandals of June last. At that time the King was genuinely apprehensive that those deplorable revelations might lose him his throne, and was ready to submit to the closest supervision. With the easing of his anxieties, however, His Majesty has hankered more and more for the pleasures denied to him and has been increasingly resentful of the continuation of this control.
4. Since the events of last May, King Ghazi has also entertained the strongest dislike for his Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nuri as Sa'id. This statesman, possibly speaking from personal experience, was most outspoken on the subject of the vicious life which the King was leading and of the unsavoury reputation which he was building up for himself. As things have turned out, this royal animosity against the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been an important factor leading up to the King's final decision to give his blessing to the military coup d'etat of October 29th.

The Fighting Forces.

5. In view of the important rôle played by the Iraq Army and Air Force in the overthrow of the late Government, some comment is necessary on the fighting value and political attitude of these organisations. In conformity with practice in most oriental countries, the Iraq Army has always been regarded

as a political factor of first importance and, almost since its inception, politicians have been at pains to enlist support amongst those officers who might prove useful to them.

6. Until 1933, two main camps existed consisting of followers of Yassin al Hashimi and of the Nuri as SA'id - Ja'afar al Askari combine respectively, while a small minority devoted themselves to their profession and did their best to avoid being involved in political issues. But in that year, the Crown Prince, and present King, came into the picture when he posed at the head of the victorious army returning from the disgraceful Assyrian massacres; and it was at this time that he first formed his attachment to General Bekr Sidqi with whom he has maintained a close alliance ever since. King Ghazi has for sometime past had his own small clique of Army officers - admittedly most of them young and attached to him as rouses rather than as professional soldiers; in addition, the King's genuine interest in aviation has brought him into closer touch with his Air Force than with any other formations in his Army, and for some time past this arm has been accepted as his chief interest, other than more personal and less reputable ones.

7. In 1935 comprehensive steps were taken to enlarge and modernise the Army and a 5 year plan was drawn up for progressive expansion. At the same time the conscription Act which had passed into law in 1934 was put into operation in spite of its widespread unpopularity which has been the subject of comment in various reports since that date. The organiser of these innovations was General Taha al Hashimi, who has been Chief of the General Staff since 1929. He is a brother of Yassin al Hashimi, the Prime Minister at the time of the coup, and shared the latter's views on a minimum of non-interference in IRAQ'S affairs by its British ally and late controller under the Mandate. At the same time, he was competent in his work and relations between him and the British Military Mission were on the whole harmonious. This summer Taha al Hashimu visited Europe and England in order to gain experience in British methods and to examine suitable aircraft for supply to the Iraqi Air Force. He was due to return to Baghdad on the 30th October, and it is significant that the coup d'etat was timed to take place on the previous day. During Taha's absence, Hussain Fauzi acted as Chief of General Staff until the arrival on 12th October of General Bekr Sidqi, who himself had just returned from leave in Central Europe.

8. Early in the autumn, plans were in hand to hold large scale manoeuvres in the KHANIQUIN - QARAGHAN area. Throughout October, the 1st Division under Abdul Latif Nuri was assembled for training in this area and the 2nd Division, whose peace time Headquarters is at KIRKUK and is commanded by General Bekr Sidqi, was due to arrive from its training area at QARA TEPE on 6th November for a week's combined manoeuvres. Thus it came about that the Hashimi Government had itself made arrangements to concentrate the bulk of the Army in an area within easy striking distance of the Capital - a clear proof that the Cabinet had no fears as to the loyalty of its troops.

9. The fighting value of the Army cannot be described as of a high order, but could be classified as adequate for the purpose for which it was subsequently used. The corps of officers is not drawn from the best material available, and their rank and file are mixed volunteers and conscripts enrolled from the less intelligent classes. Provided, therefore, that the real object of the various

manoeuvrings leading up to the events of October 29th was not disclosed, Bekr Sidqi could take the gamble for a successful issue with some optimism.

10. The Iraqi Air Force was a different proposition and in view of its value as a striking force, it was essential that it should be in too on Bekr Sidqi's side. But it was stationed at HINADI and was not due to arrive in the manoeuvre area until sometime after the date on which the Chief of the General Staff was scheduled to return. Excluding the Director, an officer drawn from the Army and a man of no flying experience, the senior officer is Mohammad Ali Jowad, who had been trained at CRANWELL and was one of the original pilots of the Iraqi Air Force. In the past few years, this officer has proved himself a forceful leader with most advanced ambitions; this was fully realized by Bekr Sidqi, and in the time at his disposal he was at considerable pains to cement the good feeling which had already existed since the MIDDLE EUPHRATES operations of last summer between himself, Jowad and other air force officers. With such receptive material to work on, Bekr Sidqi was fairly confident that things would be arranged so that all serviceable aircraft ~~xxx~~ of fighting value should be under his hand at the appointed time; and thanks in a measure to the high standard of discipline in the Air Force, this in fact did happen.

Bekr Sidqi's Activities Prior to October 29th.

11. Bekr Sidqi returned from leave in MIDDLE EUROPE early in the month, and temporarily took over the Office of Chief of the General Staff at a time when the Staff was considerably engaged in making all necessary arrangements for the manoeuvres to take place in early November.

12. It is considered unlikely that he had at that time formulated any plan for the overthrow of the existing Government by military force; but he had been on a visit to CENTRAL EUROPE, including GERMANY, and had probably been impressed by the military domination in Government circles which is a feature of so many European countries in these times.

13. As ~~xx~~ was natural for an officer of his distinction, he paid his respects to his Sovereign soon after his return; and in view of the friendship existing between them, it is probably that the King confided in him, complained of the irksome control applied by the Prime Minister, and told him of the opposition leaders' pressing demands for a change in Cabinet.

14. Be that as it may, the germ of the idea was soon being developed; the army concentration at QARAGHAN should prove an excellent opportunity but action must be taken before the Chief of the General Staff returned from leave; and at the same time, the Air Force must be won over. Having worked out a feasible scheme and having assured himself that the Minister of Defence had no suspicions, the next thing was to find a politician behind whom the new movement could be ~~xxxxx~~ ranged.

15. His choice, which it is surmised was backed by the King, fell on Hikmat Suleiman, a politician of experience who had not held office for some time and who was open in his criticism of the methods adopted by Yassin al Hashimi and his colleagues. For Bekr's purposes this was an excellent selection; Hikmat has always had an unrivalled reputation for probity and in November, 1935, published at length his views on the reforms required in IRAQ. His suggestions, many of them Utopian, had a wide circulation and were such that they were likely to meet with approval from many classes.

16. It is considered that Hikmat did not relish the methods by which Bekr proposed to overthrow the Hashimi Cabinet; but he realised that it was probably the only way by which he could attain to power and inaugurate the reforms on which he had set his heart. Possibly he thought he could muzzle Bekr Sidqi after assuming office, as he must have realised that his military commander's ideas of controlling the country would in many respects run contrary to his own. However, ~~in~~ no doubt with considerable misgivings, he decided to take this chance of arriving in a position to put his theories into practice, and agreed that his name should appear on the manifesto to the people of Iraq as the first premier of the new regime.

Crystallisation of the Plan.

25th Oct. 17. It was probably not until the 25th October, that the final decision was made and at that time it is thought that only Hikmat Suleiman, Bekr Sidqi, Mohammad Ali Jowad and the King were aware of the drastic steps to be taken.

Oct. 26th. 18. On the night of 26/27th October, a meeting was held at Hikmat's house which was attended by Ja'afar abu Timmen and Kamil Chardirchi; some reports state that Bekr Sidqi was there, but his presence in the ~~and~~ manoeuvre area on 26th and 27th is unknown/unless he did considerable night travelling by car, it seems unlikely that he was in attendance. These two politicians had probably been sounded previously as to their willingness to support whole-heartedly any steps Hikmat decided to make in order to get Yassin al Hashimi out of office, but it is probable that they were told no more than that, if Hikmat's plans were successful they would be offered portfolios; the composition of the rest of the Cabinet may have been also discussed at the same time.

19. On the 26th October, Bekr Sidqi travelled up to QARA TEPE, where the Headquarters of the 2nd Division was situated. He said that it was unreasonable for the troops to be preparing for manoeuvres over a type of country unlike that in which the operations were to take place, and ordered the division to move down to ~~XXXX~~ QARAGHAN forthwith. Such a move would at least ensure that those troops of known loyalty to him were in a position to make a rapid advance on the Capital.

27th Oct. 20. The following day, the 2nd Division arrived at QARAGHAN, and it was obvious that sudden changes in the arrangements of the training preliminary to the combined manoeuvres had taken place. The acting C.G.S. had apparently conceived an idea of a surprise test for a mobile force of picked troops from the 2nd Division. Without the knowledge of his brigadiers, but with the co-operation of the battalion commanders, 4 battalions were made up from companies of various units of the 2nd Division. This force together with the Motor M.G. Company, and the 1st and 2nd Cavalry, were to carry out a secret scheme which was to start operation on the 28th October; and Shaqir al Wadi, G.S.O.I. 2nd Division, was responsible for the re-organisation of the units to take part.

21. On this morning also Mohammed Ali Jowad, Commander of the Iraqi Air Force accompanied by Akram Mushtaq, O.C. No. 1 Squadron (Hawker Nisr) flew to QARAGHAN and were presumably told that the Air Force was to co-operate with all available aircraft in these operations. Although Jowad knew of the real objective, this was certainly not divulged to his companions whose only instructions were to have all serviceable aircraft, apart from school machines, ready for a ~~p~~ immediate move, the details of which would be conveyed to HINAIDI by Bekr Sidqi's G.S.O.I., Shaqir al Wadi.

28th Oct. 22. By Wednesday morning the composition of the new mobile force had been completed and shortly after mid-day sufficient vehicles, commandeered from the 1st Division, had been marshalled to carry the selected troops. That afternoon the column moved off to BAQUBA where it spent the night.

23. The same morning, Shaqir al Wadi had been sent to BAGHDAD to bring up the Iraqi Air Force, and shortly after three, eleven Hawker Nisr aircraft together with four Dragons, left HINAIDI for QUARAGHAN, carrying that officer as a passenger. It was evident that the exercise was intended to simulate war conditions as closely as possible; the Dragons were carrying spares and bombs, while all aircraft were armed with machine guns and three were carrying a load of 20 lb. bombs. In addition, the Iraqi Air Force's limited transport was loaded up with warlike stores and despatched by road towards QARAGHAN.

24. This unannounced move of the Air Force was naturally known shortly afterwards and conjecture was rife as to what was afoot. In some quarters, it was suggested that these activities might be connected with an attempt at a coup d'état; but in view of the complete calm prevailing amongst members of the Cabinet this surmise did not obtain much support. Suffice it to say that the Government had no inkling of the impending threat and certainly took no steps to combat it.

Events of the 29th October.

25. The Minister of Defence, Ja'afar al Askari, had an early appointment on this morning to meet the Afghan Minister of War and his Chief of Staff at BAGHDAD NORTH Railway Station; and apparently without a care to worry him he attended this ceremony and displayed his usual bland good humour.

26. In the meanwhile the situation was rapidly developing at BAQUBA where Bekr Sidqi was at the head of his striking force. His first action was to occupy the Serai and to control all communications with BAGHDAD, having with some astuteness allowed the train bearing the Afghan Minister to proceed. The next step was to summon the Air Force to BAQUBA and by 8.30 a.m. all participants were ready for action.

27. A formation of seven Hawker aircraft was ordered and pamphlets were issued which were to be distributed from the air over BAGHDAD. The text of this Manifesto, a translation of which is given below, was the first indication to the rank and file, of the real nature of the business in which they had been called out to co-operate. Besides Bekr Sidqi, Shaqir al Wadi, and Mohammed Ali Jowad, a fourth person had now been let into the secret, namely Abdul Latif Nuri, O.C. 1st Division, whose co-operation in the plot was now essential and who was in no position, if he valued his own safety, to oppose the move.

Translation of Manifesto.

"TO THE NOBLE IRAQI NATION:

The Army, which is composed of your sons, has lost patience with the present Government, who have been concerned only with their own personal interests, disregarding the public welfare. The Army has therefore appealed to his Majesty the King to dismiss the present Cabinet, and to replace it by another composed of sincere citizens under the leadership of Sayid Hikmat Suleiman, who is held in the greatest esteem and respect by the public.

By this appeal we have no desire except to improve your condition and the country's welfare, and we have therefore no doubt that you will co-operate with your brothers, the personnel of the Army, and their officers, with all your power, as the power of the people is always supreme.

To our brother officials we say: We are only your brothers and colleagues in the service of the State, which we all wish to be one having regard for the interests of the public. We expect you to do your duty by non-cooperation with the oppressive Government, and by leaving your offices until a new Cabinet, of which you will be proud, is formed. It is possible that the Army may be compelled to take certain forcible measures, through which harm might unavoidably come to those who do not conform with this sincere appeal.

(Sgd.) Al Fariq Bekr Sidqi.
Commander of the National Reform Force."

28. The normal life of the Capital was in progress when the aircraft arrived over the town and it was some time before the significance of these leaflets was fully comprehended.

29. The Council of Ministers was hurriedly summoned, but, after a number of wild suggestions as to how this threat was to be met had been made, the Meeting dispersed - Yassin to interview the King and British Ambassador, and Ja'afar to go to the Ministry of Defence in order to try and make some estimate of the army's temper.

30. During his interview with the King, the Premier stated that, if his Majesty had no further confidence in him, the Government would of course resign. But he suggested that before Hikmat Suleiman was given office, the King should satisfy himself that the new Government was to operate on constitutional lines.

31. As it happened, Hikmat arrived at the Palace while these discussions were in progress, his mission being to present an urgent message from the military leaders to the King. This letter signed by Bekr Sidqi and Abdul Latif Nuri, announced that unless the Hashimi Cabinet resigned within three hours, military action would be taken against the Capital. Thereupon, Yassin left the Palace to communicate this ultimatum to his Cabinet colleagues, leaving Hikmat in consultation with the King.

Murder of the Minister of Defence.

32. The Minister of Defence, after reviewing the ~~the~~ facts which showed only one weak battalion left in the BAGHDAD garrison and the majority of mobile police occupied in the disaffected areas of the MIDDLE EUPHRATES, realised that the situation was desperate. He therefore motored to the Palace where Nuri as Sa'id and Yassin were still in audience, and stated that the only hope was for him to go out and use his own personal influence to dissuade the Army from participating in this rash move. In spite of Nuri as Sa'id's objections to such foolhardiness, this line of action was agreed, and Ja'afar left carrying a personal letter to Bekr Sidqi from the King and with the understanding that his intended visit would be notified from the Palace to the leader of the new movement. Had he known that the force actually threatening the Capital was composed of picked units from the 2nd Division, he probably would not have gone; but he obviously had in mind a number of senior officers, especially in the 1st Division, on whose support he could count.

33. According to accounts, Ja'afar met the advanced troops near KHAN BANI SAID, the halfway halt between BAGHDAD and BAQUBA, and passed safely through the first units. Confident in his royal passport, he was shortly afterwards asked to transfer to another car which would conduct him to Force Headquarters. All accounts of his murder must naturally be taken with reserve; but the most accepted version is that the car was guided a short way off the road and Ja'afar was murdered out of hand. It is popularly believed that the man who actually did the shooting was Ismail Tohalla, Bekr Sidqi's protégé, whose participation in the Assyrian massacres of 1933 is a by-word for brutality, and that an Iraqi Air Force Officer, Akram Mushtaq, was present at the execution.

Military Demonstrations.

34. In the meanwhile surprising events had taken place in BAGHDAD. The leaders of the revolt had as yet received no reply to their peremptory demand for the government's resignation and were getting restive. In order to bring matters to a head, a further two aircraft were ordered out, one of which was loaded with four 20 lb. bombs; and at about 11.15 in the morning the inhabitants of BAGHDAD were treated to the surprising sight of their government offices being bombed by their own Air Force. The target was the Council of Ministers building in which the Prime Minister's Office is situated. Of the four bombs dropped one fell in the TIGRIS, one at the base of the Council of Minister's wall, and the other two within 150 yards near Police Headquarters and the Central Post Office. The casualties amounted to one died of wounds and seven injured, all of ~~whom~~ them innocent citizens.

35. By this time also the ground striking force composed of:-

1200 rifles (in lorries).
4/500 sabres.
2 Pack Batteries (12 3.7 howitzers).
1 Motor M.G. Coy. (16 A.F.Vs).
4 armoured cars.

had been issued with ball ammunition and ordered to advance on BAGHDAD. At the time of the air demonstration, it is estimated that the advanced troops of this force were within ten miles of the city.

The Outcome.

36. On his return to his office, it was clear to the Prime Minister that it was useless to offer any resistance and that no course other than resignation was open to him. Some time elapsed, however, before the Government's resignation was in the King's hands and it was not until one o'clock in the afternoon, that the Cabinet's fall was announced. The reason for this delay is attributed by unkind critics to the rumour that after the bombing, the Premier had some difficulty in collecting a quorum of his Cabinet colleagues to whom to announce his intentions.

37. Hikmat Suleiman lost no time in installing himself at Government headquarters and ~~immediately~~ sent a posthaste message to Bekr Sidqi telling him the news and asking for his immediate presence. That experienced commander was, however, taking no chances and sent forward by car two Air Force officers to confirm the success of the coup before arriving in person.

38. Hikmat was averse to the troops entering the town but Bekr Sidqi insisted on a show of armed force under his own guarantee that the ~~xxx~~ demonstration would be strictly controlled. Between half past four and five in the afternoon therefore, the infantry in lorries together with the armed vehicles drove slowly down BAGHDAD'S main street. All machine guns and rifles were loaded but luckily no untoward incident occurred.

The New Cabinet.

30th Oct.39. In order to reassure the country that the new regime intended to govern by constitutional means, it was essential to announce the composition of the new Cabinet at once. The Premier would have liked time to consider whom he would invite to join him; but he realised that an immediate announcement was important, and after much telephoning and message sending, the names of the new Ministers were published on the morning of the 30th October. They were:-

Prime Minister & Minister of Interior.	Hikmat Suleiman.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.	Naji al Asil. (Master of Ceremonies, Royal Palace).
Minister of Finance.	Ja'afar abu Timmen. (Shi'ah. President of Baghdad Chamber of Commerce).
Minister of Economics.	Kamil al Chardirchi. (Baghdad Lawyer).
Minister of Defence.	Abdul Latif Nuri. (Divisional Commander, Iraq Army).
Minister of Education.	Yusuf Ibrahim. (Director of State Domains).
Minister of Justice.	Salih Jabbar. (Shi'ah, ex-Minister, Mutasarrif, KERBALA).

40. This is not a very imposing list, and apart from the Prime Minister, Ja'afar abu Timmen is the only one who can be described as a personality to be reckoned with. Perhaps, however, the new Ministers feel secure in the knowledge that they have Bekr Sidqi, the new Chief of the General Staff, behind them.

Departure of the leading ex-Ministers.

40. The death of Ja'afar al Askari was generally known on the night of the 29th, and it was widely believed that the remaining leaders in the late Cabinet might share his fate. This at least was Buri as Sa'id's conviction and he lost little time in taking sanctuary in the British Embassy, while his family went to ground in the Egyptian Legation. Yassin showed up in a better light and acted as if under the assumption that he could enjoy the same security as any other private citizen. The ex-Minister of Interior, Rashid Ali al Gallani, was in a better position and had little to fear as there existed close family ties between himself and the new Premier.

41. Hikmat Suleiman was genuinely upset at Ja'afar's murder and there is no doubt that he told Bekr Sidqi that no further political murders were under any circumstances to take place. Arrangements were made for Yassin al Hashimi and Rashid Ali to be escorted to the Syrian frontier by the trans-desert route, while the Royal Air Force ~~xxxx~~ undertook to evacuate Nuri as Sa'id and his family by air.

42. A fourth person for whose safety fears were felt was Taha al Hashimi, the ex-C.G.S., who was due to arrive from TURKEY by rail on the 30th. It appears, however, that a message was got through to him advising him not to cross the frontier. Two Dragons of the Iraqi Air Force were sent to MOSUL on the 31st October, but it is not known whether their instructions were to turn Taha back or to bring him to the Capital. In any case, the aircraft returned empty on the 2nd November, and it can be presumed that Taha al Hashimi is also unharmed.

43. Thus the new Government can devote itself to the work in hand, unhampered by the presence of those who would be expected to use their considerable influence towards discrediting the new regime.

Conclusions.

44. The Coup d'etat, carried out with a skill and organisation rarely to be met with in this country, is now an accomplished fact, and the new regime has been accepted throughout the country. This complaisance may be due to genuine expectations that the new government will introduce a new era of peace and prosperity; but it is considered far more ~~xxxxxxx~~ probable that other motives underlie the peaceful reception of these radical changes. The first of these is fear - it is generally believed that the united strength of the Army brought about the fall of the late government; and to oppose such a display of strength would be to court instant elimination by the most direct method. The second is the accepted characteristic of the Arab, or Kurd for that matter, of sitting on the fence until the possibilities of the situation are in full view. It may, therefore, be assumed that no major outbreak of internal disorder need be anticipated in the immediate future.

45. The new Prime Minister, apart from criticism on the means by which he came to power, has an encouraging start. No Government in this country's history has lasted for any length of time and still retained its popularity; and to this the Hashimi Cabinet is no exception. Hikmat Suleiman starts on a wave of excited popularity; he is known as an honest man who is unlikely to tolerate the speculation practised by his predecessors; and he offers a programme of reform, some of the proposals in which are inceptible of application without serious trouble, but which will be accepted ~~withoutxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ by many classes in the country with enthusiasm. It is an interesting fact that the new Premier is an ardent admirer of Kemal Attaturk and has on more than one occasion expressed the wish that reforms in IRAQ should be modelled on those carried out in TURKEY.

46. There is, however, one important drawback to Hikmat's vision of producing a millenium in IRAQ, and that is the army which has given him office. This organisation will need recognition for the part it has played; and Hikmat must realise that Bekr Sidqi's ambitions may not stop at the position of Chief of the General Staff, which he has attained by his recent dramatic behaviour. It remains to be seen whether the new Prime Minister is strong enough to over-ride the influence which Bekr Sidqi, as leader of the military coup, is able to put forward.

47. The position of the army is also an interesting one, as the fact that it is now a political instrument rather than a defence organisation has been revealed. At present, Bekr Sidqi has not behind him the goodwill of all units; and his demonstration resulting in the government's overthrow was organised with the backing of only a small proportion of the whole force. Amongst many officers, feeling run high against the murder of Ja'afar and against the way in which they have been hoodwinked into unwilling participation; but Bekr is at the moment in such a strong position that from motives of self-preservation no expression of resentment is possible. Thus with the changes in command appointments which are bound to take place, it is anticipated that internal dissension in the army will not come to the surface at any early date. Similarly, the domination of Mohammad Ali Jowad should maintain the Air Force as a whole-hearted supporter of the Bekr Sidqi regime.

48. The most interesting speculation is to assess what the new Chief of the General Staff's ultimate intentions are. His character as a capable, ambitious and ruthless commander must be accepted, as also must be the near-certainty that he is aiming higher than being a Chief of General Staff. In view of his latest success, it is reasonable to suggest that his aim may be to institute a military dictatorship in this country. Such an ambition has many pitfalls before it, and he is sufficiently astute to realise that this objective will take time. He may consider that he has leisure to consolidate his position; but on the other hand he may feel that the presence of the ex-leaders of the country in neighbouring states calls for quicker action in order to assure his domination.

49. These problems should clarify themselves in the not distant future. In the meantime, it is considered that Bekr Sidqi's attitude will be one of cordiality towards us. His only line at the moment can be to make his position in the army unassailable, and until he is certain of the fullest support in this quarter he is in no position to rattle his sabre either at his own government or at any other.

RADIO-BOND

EMERGENCY MEETING - MORNING 8th. OCTOBER, 1936.

The proceedings were opened by Sheikh Kamel el Kassab reading over a letter from Ibn Saud, the text of which is as follows:- "It would not be possible for H.B.M.'s Government to make any promises. I have already been three times in communication with that Government, and I am not prepared to do so again.

If you consider that you can continue your struggle with good results, it is your affair. We should in that case afford you whatever assistance were possible to us. On the other hand should you desire us to send you an appeal without embodying restrictions then we are prepared to comply. I, however, advise you seriously to consider what is best for the welfare of your country, bearing in mind the possible ill-results the continuation of your struggle may bring. Your struggle cannot be protracted without considerable losses finally resulting in your defeat. God forbid that such a result should be the end, for it would affect not only yourselves, but the whole Arab nation. I, therefore, advise you to accept the appeal which we are sending to you. You may be assured that my brothers and I shall afford you whatever assistance we can".

A discussion took place and the conclusion was reached that the letter was probably written before the draft appeal signed by the President and members of the Committee on the 3rd instant had been received by Ibn Saud.

My Dear Levy,

Bekre Sidqi Pasha Al Askari is very keen to see that the article is published as soon as possible. He read a lot of what Lamby had written about him in the Times and he considers it imperative that a clarification of the situation should be made. I trust that you will transmit the article by cable to London and advise them to convey the original to New York and distribute copies to as many papers as possible.

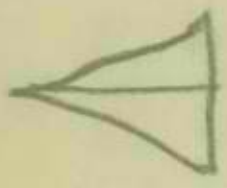
The situation necessitates that you should come yourself and the Pasha will be very pleased to see you. Copies of every paper publishing the article and the following articles I will write this week should all be sent to the Pasha himself.

I am writing a series of articles in Arabic to Falastin and Al Masri. Tell Abul Faith to see that they are all published in conspicuous places.

Yours sincerely

*The attached is initialed by
the Pasha.*

Burn
~~light~~
Early frost water
and spring clothing



An hour with the man of the hour in Iraq

not -

I am a democratic and/a Dictator,

Looks hardly forty, though he is over 45. His permanent smile is to be found in the serenity of his eyes and not on his lips. He speaks with a low voice but with the authority of a MASTER. One cannot help, when in his presence, feeling he is in the presence of a GREAT MAN.

In an exclusive interview on behalf of the New York Times, General Sidki Pasha said to me that the causes of the discontent of the army with the previous Government were many, the main cause of which was, according to Bakre Sidki Pasha's own expression in English, "that the army was big in formation but weak in capacity." Its equipment and supply were ~~was~~ shamefully inadequate. Over 25000 rifles were bought from Chekoslovakia and were found to be all UNSERVICEABLE. The members of the former Government were after their own interests and paid but little attention to the welfare of the country. No loyal Government would waste the country's funds in purchase of unserviceable arms, as did the former Government. The followers of that Government were preferred to any other people of better standard, education and reputation. A melon seller was once appointed in the Government for the sheer object of looking after the money affairs of Ysain Pasha,

During the previous regime, freedom was suppressed and a reign of terrorism was prevailing all over the country. The Government machine was directed to work for the interests of the rulers and not for those of the country. Every rise against that terroristic and chaotic state of affairs in the country was suppressed by arms and in a cruel way. The Iraqi soldiers were led, during the late regime, several times to fight and shed the blood of their brethren who rose against the horrors of that regime. The employment of the army in such expeditions was not only illegal, but was apt to create ill feelings among the soldiers who were forced to use arms against their brothers.

No loyal advice and no sincere warning were spared to restore the sanity of the RULERS, but all were in vain. There was no means to rid the country of the chaos of that regime except means of the army. I, most loyally and sincerely regret the employment of the army in such questions, but could I find an alternative? The army in Iraq, as well as in any other young country, is the basis of its stability. When I noticed that the stability of Iraq was shaking, I ~~was~~ employed the army for an object worthy of the employment.

I vehemently resist any allegation regarding any foreign influence working behind the change of the Government. And why should there be any outside influence? the change was an ordinary one as often happens in other countries. I was forced to use the army but soon withdrew when things were settled, and Grace A Dieu, things were settled in an unbelievable short interval. The mere fact that I redistributed the army and authorised leave to any officers and men entitled to that, denotes how far things became settled and stable.

Well, I cannot speak on behalf of His Majesty, but I believe His Majesty, to whom we are all bound with loyalty, love and submissiveness, must have noticed the collapse of the chaotic regime with satisfaction. His Majesty is well known for his love to his country and it is his loyal wish to see his country ~~in~~ calm and well ruled.

No, Surely not. Nobody could say that. I wonder if anybody other than God was aware of my movement before it was carried out and executed in that satisfactory way.

My attitude towards the English is the attitude of a friend. We have been in relations with the English during the past 20 years. We knew them, they knew us. A known friend is better than unknown one. Even if the English forsake our friendship we will run after them and see that our friendship is restored and well established.

It is stupid to call our movement a RACIAL one, created by means of racial antagonism and aiming at racial objects. Our movement is an Iraqi movement for the welfare of Iraq. In Iraq we are Iraqians, with no difference whatsoever between a Moslem, Christian or a Jew, or between an Arab, a Kurd, or any other. We are all brothers. I mention the Jews as an example. They are pleased of the change and realise that it is not a Racial, but one for Iraq own welfare. The Jews are Iraqians and they have announced lately that they will collect funds for the purchase of two aeroplanes to be presented to their new Government.

I fully sympathise with the so-called ~~Arx~~ Pan Arab but I must see that my country is first well established. How can we work for an Arab Federation if we do not see first that every Arab country is well established and protected by a fair Government, strong army and independent rule ?

I deeply regret the fate of Jafaar Pasha Al Askari. Myself I am a descendent of Al Askari family and I deeply regret his death. It was his own fault. His Majesty advised him not to risk going, but he did go. He did much worse than that. He sent several messages to some of the Senior officers of the Army, each contradicts the policy contained in the other. That alone is contrary to the traditional ethics of any army. Such an action was likely to cause a mutiny in the army. Moreover, Jafaar Pasha did not send these messages through me, in my capacity as the Head of the Army. I again declare my regret but it was an ill plan that led to the regrettable fate of the deceased.

B D

The Pan Arab movement has many ~~xxxxxxxx~~ inferiority complexes which should be understood before one can clarify the movement itself. During the Turkish time, the Turks were the ~~xxxxxx~~ rulers, but the Arabs were the real masters because of Islam and Al Kuran. They might have been powerless masters, but this only adds to the acuteness of the inferiority complexes we referred to. When the Arabs first thought of their Arab movement sometime before 1918, and when they held their Paris conference in 1918, they were led by that inferiority ~~xxxxxxx~~ complex more than they have ever been led by an awoken national Arab Conscience. My proof to that is that the movement started in a very limited circle and was confined to a certain educated class who are usually and in any other country the first to feel that complexity. When war came, and the allies exploited that new Arab movement, the Arab masses were led to war against Turkey by means of Golden and Imaginary aspirations and interests and gains, more than ever led by an awoken national conscience. Soon after war the desire to resist foreign rule took the place of the previous complexity and the previous Golden Aspirations for Golden Gains. It also so happened that there was need for the resistance of foreign rule or foreign intervention in Hejaz, Nejd, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan etc. etc. That unity in the object and in the means bound the Arabs in one bondage which was interpreted to be Pan Arab Movement. The Arab masses admired the new interpretation because it gives them an outlet to express their hatred and their resistance to all foreign rule, much, much more than because it gave them satisfaction for their Arab National Awaken conscience.

to fan the flames of this new interpretation and to soar high with the masses in the regions of Pan Arab movement, became a monopolised profession. There are those in the Arab countries whose profession is nothing but to fan this flame and talk about it. That professional business, or shall we call it professional laziness? give pleasure to the new professors and flatter the imaginations of the masses. What can one call Sami Assarraaj for instances? or Auni, or Al Azma, etc. etc? These can only be called professional propagandists of the so called Arab pan movement.

The Pan German movement, the Turko Pan Movement, the Latin Pan Movement, etc. etc. have all had similar professional propagandists, but they were fully aware and conscience of their movement and loyally believing in their policy. How many of the Pan Arab propagandists really understand or believe in his movement? How many are those among the masses who really understand what they are after?

The dividing of the Arab countries into Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Hejaz, Nejd, Transjordan, etc. etc., though uniting the Arabs in one feeling for the resisting of the foreign rule, added much to widen the gulf of difference in the aspirations of each country. The long time and the long efforts expended by each country in resisting the foreign rule, created in each country particular currents of thoughts and interests contrary to those in the other sister country.

~~Suffice~~ It is sufficient to mention here that the sister Arab countries never knew so many leaders and so many professional propagandists before their individual and separate movements for resisting the foreign yoke of the West. How will it suit Palestine if annexed even to Transjordan? How will Haj Amin for instances like to be ~~second~~ second to Amir Abdulla while the Mufti in Palestine alone is ~~third~~ second to none? How will Al 'ahhas like to be ~~third~~ second in any Pan Arab kingdom? What is true here may be equally true with the illimitable leaders and propangadists in every Arab country.

There is more than that. There is the fact that as soon as any Arab country won its independence or semi independence, it soon forget the so called Pan Arab movement. Long before the present movement in Iraq, the Iraqi attacked the Syrians employed in Iraq and strongly recommended their discharge. A similar movement was observed in Egypt and even in Palestine.

And what about the internal difference and self fighting? The Egyptians when not fighting the English, they fight and kill each other. The periods of Zivar, Mahmoud 'ahmoud, Sidki, etc. etc are not old enough to be forgotten. What is about Al Iraq? How many Governments were vhanged during the ~~last~~ last few years? How many revolutions were in progress?

It is wrong to suppose that the present troubles in Iraq were made by Kurds alone. Many Arabs of Iraq took prominent parts in them, but these Arabs are similar to the Egyptians who say that they are Pharonites and not Arabs. The Arabs in Iraq they we are Iraqis and not Arabs. Leaving the talk and fallacious declarations of the present ministry in Iraq, the programme of that new ministry is very similar to any programme that any Pharonite Ministry in Egypt would do. It is the programme of Iraq for the Iraqians, and the Iraqians for Iraq and not for Arabis in general.

All these causes mentioned above may be included under political item. There are also other social and natural causes which ~~prevent~~ shew that the Pan Arab Movement is a talk more than it is a fact. The difference between the mentality, the social life, and the natural trends of the Egyptians are as different from those in Iraq as any difference between the French and the English for instance. The spread of modern culture is surely eliminating these difference between the Arab sister countries, but that will take time and not until the coming generations that the Pan Arab movement may be materialise d. And even in the coming generations, the Pan Arab movement will only be materialised in culuture and not in politics.

WV. 23, 1936

In an exclusive interview with Hikmet Bey Sulaiman, the Prime Minister of Iraq, I had the following talk on behalf of the New York Times:-

What you hear about differences in Iraq is all a lie propagated for by a number of traders in Nationalism who simply strive for living. We have no minorities and majorities here, are all Iraqians for Iraq. The Syrians keep talking about Kurds, Arabs, Turks, Persians, and so on and so forth. We are one Iraqi nation, a young, promising country but one in so much need of FORMATION. The Coup D'etat is one for reformation. It is a reformatory movement. My programme is not simply political. Politics in it are secondary. The day will come soon when the sister countries will wake up and regret the time and energy vainly expended in cheap politics and political cheap talk, and writing. The Syrian writers keep writing about us in a way of professors addressing their pupils. No. We do not accept that. Not even you, the Egyptians can claim teaching us nationalism. Even you submitted to the yoke of colonisation for over 50 years. We fought it as soon as came to us and rid ourselves of it.

So speaking I must here point out that the English are now our friends. We have nothing whatsoever against them. We however regret to see that their papers keep attacking us in an unfriendly way. The present Coup D'etat was spoken of by them in the most unfriendly way. Why did we conclude the Treaty with the English for? Is it not a basis of our mutual friendship? Does this friendship justify such hasty and illogical attacks? What makes worse is that the Correspondent of the Times in CAIRO wrote about us in Baghdad in his paper in London attacking us in a terrible manner accusing us of things of his own imaginations. Could he not come here and see first and then write?

My programme is a social one. I want to see that Iraq is reborn. My means for this rebirth is EDUCATION. Education of both men and women. The education I mean here will not be limited to routine schooling. I will see that the artistic trends of the public is nourished and sharpened. I will see that EUROPEAN music is spread every where. Dancing should spread in the same manner. Life in Iraq is dry. We must give it some higher meaning. Through education, and the spread of education, we can reform the people here into one unified NATION with identified thinking, feelings and aspirations. That is not an easy task.

When last in Turkey and noticed the amount of progress there, socially and economically, I was really sad to think of my country. I spent a great part of my life in Europe and realise the amount of change we need here. Besides the social changes we need, there are the natural sources of the country which should be exploited. Baghdad alone, as the capital of Iraq, should be reformed. It needs so much improvements and changes. Maude Bridge which was erected during the war and which is a very primary Military bridge, is still there. When a car passes over it to the north, all cars going to the south should stop until the first passes. It can only ~~have~~ allow one way. The traffic of the capital in its most important centre, is all suspended each time a car passes. Did any of the previous Governments think of at least changing that bridge? Never.

I only need two years to have Baghdad reborn. Our task is not an easy one. Iraq is very rich in its natural sources and all these should be amply exploited. Believe me we do not like our chairs. We were forced to take them. We are prepared to leave them now provided the successors come TO WORK AND IMPROVE THE COUNTRY NOT TO TALK IMAGINATIVE TALKS AND LOOK AFTER CHEAP HEROISM.

Hikmet Salaiman is the brother of Mahmoud Shawkat Pasha, the famous General who marched from Salonica to Constantinople and suppressed the revolution Abdul Hamid tried to raise against the new Constitution in 1909. He is accused to be a Turk. He is not. He is an Iraqi but a CHIC EUROPEAN. He is about 57. Gallant, smart and Chic. He is a;; shaved, namely his beard and mustaches. He wears a hat.....but now wears ~~nothing~~ nothing. He goes about bare headed.

No. 26/1936

To speak about the late troubles in Tripoli and Beirut, one should first go back to discuss the Mission of the Syrian Delegation because this has much to do with the troubles in Tripoli, and little with those in Beirut.

With the exception of Amir Mustafa Al Shihabi, and Edmond Al ~~Humsi~~ Humsi, both do not belong to the NATIONALIST GROUP, the rest of the delegation, all NATIONALISTS, were extremists in their demand for the annexation of Tripoli to Syria, pretending that Tripoli is the Harbour of Syria. From the other side, Tripoli itself was never lacking in enthusiasm for the same annexation. Tripoli rose several times in the past for this purpose and sacrificed many of its children in fighting the French to realise its object.

When Syria went on its well known strike, and then Count De Martel negotiated with Hashim Al Atasi and his group in Beirut for the purpose of ending that strike on conditions preliminarily discussed in Beirut and left for further and more deliberate discussion in ~~Beirut~~ Paris, the people of Tripoli believed that the Syrian delegation under the NATIONALIST Policy, will insist on the demand of annexing Tripoli to Syria, and by so doing, the Syrian Delegation will realise the aspirations of the people of Tripoli. The preliminary negotiations between Count De Martel and the Syrian Delegation in Beirut shewed no signs whatever of any relaxation on the part of the Syrian Delegation towards Tripoli and its annexation.

When the Syrian Delegation returned from Paris and the Treaty with France was promulgated, it was found out that Tripoli was not annexed to Syria. That caused the people of Tripoli great surprise and disappointment. One of the noted leaders of Tripoli once announced that had the people of Tripoli been aware that the Syrian Delegation ~~will~~ would forsake them, and conclude a Treaty with France without annexing Tripoli to Syria, they would have made troubles in order to endanger the Franco-Syrian negotiations until and unless the case of Tripoli is solved either by annexing it to Syria or by finding another solution with Lebanon.

Since the Franco Syrian Treaty was concluded, and Tripoli lost hope of any annexation to Syria, the enthusiasm of the people of Tripoli to the Idea of annexation to Syria was not genuine. The enthusiasm became a means for troubles for the purpose of forcing a solution with Lebanon, the Christian.

The troubles in Beirut are also connected with the Syrian Delegation. Though Lebanon was never thought to leave France, or accept any annexation with Syria or any other, the Syrian Delegation should have done something to guarantee the rights of the Moslems among a Christian Majority in Lebanon. The Syrian Delegation did nothing of the sort, and having felt the emergency of concluding a treaty, thought it advisable to save Syria alone before losing it and losing others, and by so doing, the delegation neglected Tripoli, Beirut and the others. In another word, the Syrian delegation, under Force Majeur, neglected the aspiration and wishes of every Moslem living in the Christian Lebanon. When the Moslems rose in Tripoli and Beirut, they rose under the pretext of UNITY, in fact they rose to confirm their existence in a Christian ~~Majority~~ Majority of Fanatic ~~Maronites~~ Maronites.

When it was announced in Beirut that a delegation was formed there in order to negotiate with the French on the same basis as the Syrian Treaty, with the exception of the clauses relating to the army-(the French Army will not leave Lebanon, contrary to the contents of the Syrian Treaty)- the Moslems in Tripoli in particular, and the Moslems in Beirut in General, found it an adequate opportunity to rise and confirm their existence, the only difference between the rise in Beirut and the rise in Tripoli is that the people in Beirut clashed with each other, but in Tripoli the people clashed with the authorities. In Beirut the clashes were violent in spite of the spread of the army, the police and the Gendarms. It is to be noted here that the ~~Armen~~ Armenians played a havoc in these clashes and when the Moslems and the Christian Arabs woke to that, they refrained from any further clashes between each other. Of the 50 men arrested, the great majority were Armenians. The Young men of both the Moslem and the Christian Arabs published manifestos calling upon the public to keep peace and be quiet. What is also worth mentioning here is that Riad Al Sulh, the famous ~~extremist nationalist~~ extremist nationalist, and a resident of Beirut had met Bishra a Khouri, a Christian leader of the moderate, and an advocate of the present France Lebanese Treaty, and both Riad and Bishara agreed to stop the troubles.

In Tripoli the enthusiasm was worse but of a better nationalistic nature. When it ~~was~~ announced that the French and the Lebanese delegates had already signed the draft of the Treaty, it was also rumoured that the Moslems in Tripoli and the surrounding places will attack the Parliament on the days off which the Council will pass the treaty. Drastic measures and precautions were taken by the authorities to maintain public security on that day. Before 3 pm. the streets were evacuated and only the soldiers were to be seen. Only those with special permits were allowed to enter the area of the Council. At 3 p.m. the Parliament was opened under the presidency of Al Amir Khalid Al Shihabi and Bishara Al Khouri, the man who met Riad Al Sulh, gave a long speech of the advantages of the treaty. The Treaty was then passed unanimously by the M.Ps. under the army, the Gendarms, the aeroplanes etc.etc.

When the Parliament was signing the treaty, the army was surrounding Tripoli which opened fire on the army. Abdul Hamid Karrama, Ex Mufti of Tripoli, Dr. Abdul Latif Bisar, and Rashed Al Mukaddam were exiled to Beirut. The exile of these three leaders made things worse. The intervention of some people between the French and the people of Tripoli quietened the situation.

The bottom of Tripoli and Beirut troubles, as mentioned before, is the fact that the Moslems feel themselves in Lebanon, and under this treaty, a Minority under a Christian majority.

Je ne reviens aborder dans ma réponse à
vos questions que le seul point de vue
égyptien :

En dehors d'une tendance sentimentale
qui pousse la masse des Egyptiens à
accorder leur sympathie à un peuple
voisin dont l'indépendance est menacée,
l'Egypte, en tant que pays ne faisant pas
partie de la S. D. N. et en dehors des com-
pétitions internationales, ne considère pas
qu'elle ait à se mêler dans les considéra-
tions qui dictent aux différentes nations
leur attitude respective à l'égard du
conflit actuel.

D'autre part, l'intervention italienne
en Abyssinie n'est pas de nature à
affecter sérieusement nos intérêts
aux sources du Nil Bleu, intérêts
du reste exagérément grossis. A cet

2

regard nous avons eu, par ailleurs,
ainsi que l'ont vivifié les discours de
hommes d'état britanniques, tous les
apaisements nécessaires que l'Italie ne
touchera pas à nos droits millénaires.

Il reste donc que l'Egypte, pays
indépendant, se trouve être un champ
de conflit entre deux grandes Puissances
— avec toutes les conséquences néfastes que
cela peut entraîner — sans avoir, dans
ce conflit un intérêt quelconque.

Il reste aussi que sans qu'il y ait
un différend entre les Italiens et nous
nous pourrions du jour au lendemain
devenir les ennemis de cette nation amie.

Mais au dessus de cela, on doit
comprendre que comme pays isolés
et ayant le sentiment de sa dignité

et du rôle que nous pourrions jouer dans
le monde, nous devrions constater avec
amertume que notre pays est traité
dans cette affaire comme une colonie
habituée par des primitifs qui doivent
subir, sans comprendre, tout ce qu'on
leur impose et dont les interrogations
inquiètes au sujet de leur sort sont
^{souvent} accueillies avec une certaine indifférence.

Ce pays a cependant, depuis dix-huit ans,
pratiqué son indépendance, avec
honneur ^{et profit}. Son progrès a été étonnant
et il est certain que dans tous les
domaines nous avons fourni la preuve
que nous étions dignes de notre indé-
pendance.

Or, nous avons bien proclamé
que la situation qui nous est faite
est inadmissible; nous avons bien

declarer que nous voulons bien nous
mettre aux côtés de la Grande Bretagne
dans ses efforts pour le triomphe des
principes de la S. O. R. mais que nous
voulons
~~avoir~~ le faire en pays indépendant et
conscient et non en auxiliaires armés,
personne ne nous écoute.

Et pourtant Sir Samuel Hoare a déclaré
à la S. O. R. qu'il plaçait très haut les
droits des petits peuples et qu'il voulait
les aider à garantir leur indépendance
et leur liberté. N'est-il pas paradoxal
alors qu'il n'y a aucune raison valable
pour priver l'Egypte de l'égare de son
indépendance ^{souverainement} reconnue, que de telles
déclarations soient faites, à moins de
pouvoir supposer qu'elles ^{étaient} sont simplement
destinées à la galerie?

Je sais que la Grande Bretagne a

long dans

une excuse : Elle consolait l'Egypte
comme devant être représentée dans
cette crise des plus graves uniquement
par le chef de son Gouvernement. Mais elle
ne peut pourtant pas ignorer que
Moussiri Pacha qui gouverne sans contrôle
parlementaire et sans constitution (abolie
par lui) est un homme sans volonté réelle
de représentant britannique, un homme
qui ne fait aucun cas de la volonté
de tout un pays, attaché qu'il est - malgré
les déclarations du Sir S. Hoare - à l'ancienne
conception d'avant 1919 que les petits peuples
doivent subir sans murmure la loi
des plus forts.

Et pourtant nous ne demandons
rien d'extravagant, nous demandons
à être ^{les} ~~des~~ alliés de l'Angleterre, alliés
modestes, c'est entendu, mais alliés
précieux si on envisage par un concours

donné avec sincérité et empressement
 vant plus - ~~donné~~ ^{étant donné} notre situation géo-
 graphique - que la plus forte armée, l'ote
 passé et nos ressources ^{présentes} sont de cette une
 garantie que même militairement notre
 concours n'est pas à désigner.

Je ne vous pas finir sans dire
 combien je suis heureux de faire cette
 déclaration à un représentant de l'opinion
 dans ce grand pays ami qui plus que
 tous les autres apprécie à leur valeur
 l'indépendance et la liberté.

July 1, 1936

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE BEFORE AND
DURING THE RECENT EVENTS--THEIR CAUSES, POLITICAL,
ADMINISTRATIVE, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL--RESUME AND
CONCLUSIONS.

In the following review, I shall try to give a general objective view only of the political picture, without considering the economic point of view despite its importance. This report covers the periods before and during the troubles which, beginning the 19th April at Jaffa and extending since throughout the country, are still continuing.

I shall subdivide this picture under different headings: British, Arab and Jewish. I shall attempt to explain the state of mind and the points of view of each of these elements, not only one against the other, but also the attitude of the various parties within the ranks of these elements. This will be demonstrated in two periods:

- a) The period between the occupation of Palestine by the British and that of the several months preceding the latest troubles.
- b) The period preceding the present troubles
- c) Relations between Palestine and Syria.

I desire, finally, once an exposé of the political, administrative, psychological and social causes has been made, to draw conclusions for the future.

In this exposé I shall be obliged to recall certain ideas which have become commonplace, but which must be done in order to permit me to cite certain facts less well known.

THE CAUSES

A. Period before the present troubles.

Let us proceed to the examination of the period since the occupation of Palestine by the Allies (that is to say by the British) until October 1935, an important date in the period ~~preceding~~ preceding the present troubles.

1.--The British)) If it is for the Jews that England gave the Balfour Declaration with a view to the creation of a National Home for the Jewish People in Palestine, and if it is for them that the fifty members of the League of Nations, by their solemn approval, ratified the return of Israel to the Holy Land, it is the British, let us not forget, who must profit by it from many points of view, but above all from the point of view of imperial policy.

The demand of the entire Jewish world that the mandate over the country of their past and their future be accorded to Great Britain, was based not only on sentiment and gratitude (Britain having conquered the country by arms and having shown herself in favor of the creation of a National Home) but was based also on reason and fundamental interests. Furthermore these interests are reciprocal. They are too well known to make it necessary to explain them in detail in the present exposé.

The English side: a) An important and strategic step on the Imperial

route to India; b) A vast strategic coast on the eastern Mediterranean; c) Protection, well-planned, on the eastern side of the Suez Canal; d) a meeting place of three continents; e) a dreamed of base for civil and military aviation. Let us add to all these considerations the fact of an energetic people, rich in experience, full of the will and desire to restore, with all its means, the splendor of its ancient land towards which its eyes have been turned for two thousand years. This people is ready to collaborate with the mandatory power and the populations at present resident in the country with a view to transforming this ancient land into an important and modern world centre.

Jewish side: a) Protection accorded by one of the greatest world powers; b) a country having secular experience in colonization; c) a country rich spiritually and materially; d) one of the most liberal and democratic countries of the world; e) a country where antisemitic feeling exists the least; f) a country, finally, where biblical spirit and sentiment are the most developed.

Thus a perfect union of interests joined with sentiment.

Let us see how this union which seemed so fine and perfectly planned the day that it was realized (the 2nd November, 1917) has developed since then.

The conquest of Palestine by the British was part of that of Egypt (Egypt Expeditionary Forces). It had as its leading actors: 1st, soldiers who had only one aim, victory over the enemy, without occupying themselves with imperial political questions; 2nd, colonial and imperial politicians, students of the schools of Cromer and Kitchener, dreamers of new empires, especially of an Arab empire, British functionaries who by force of being in the Orient and in contact with Orientals have become more so even than the latter themselves. By force of learning the language, the literature, and Arabic poetry with all the beauty that it contains, they themselves have acquired an oriental imagination full of fantasies.

On the other hand these same functionaries were completely ignorant of the Jewish question, having never had the occasion to consider it until the moment when it became an important factor in British Imperial Policy. These servants of His Britannic Majesty, stationed in Egypt or in the Sudan, has as immediate and daily collaborators, as guides and interpreters, in their permanent relations with the Egyptians and the Arabs, immigrants from Lebanon, Syria, Malta, Catholics, Orthodox, etc... these having been students in the ~~various~~ Jesuite Schools, and in the other various missionary schools, so numerous in the Orient, where they were taught hatred of the Jew and everything about him. It is well known that the British, in all countries that they have colonized, especially in the Orient, prefer to employ as functionaries, ~~rather than~~ indigenous persons--subordinates, not nationals of the country itself, but natives of foreign or neighboring countries, recently immigrated, who, having been instructed in the schools mentioned above, know the English language, or other European languages. These subordinates are nearer and more faithful to them. In general these natives are Christians, for rare were the Moslems, until recent years, ~~and~~ who sent their children to the schools of foreign missions. These subordinates, being more accustomed to the conditions of the country, came, once their confidence had been gained, to replace their chiefs in their functions, in order to permit the latter to enjoy a certain leisure. Thus these functionaries acquired very often ~~an~~ an enormous influence over their chiefs. Furthermore it is in place to take note of the influence on imperial policy of the officer of the Intelligence Service who, especially at that time, immediately after the Russian Revolution, saw in every Jew a revolutionary, a Bolshevik, a Soviet agent.

But these were the elements that were used by the major power, Britain, to administrate in Palestine from the time of the occupation of the country by the troops. Military administration at first, but which, unfortunately was not changed very much with the civil administration in 1920, even with the arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel as first civil High Commissioner.

These British functionaries coming from Egypt, in many cases brought with them their Syrian, Lebanese and Maltese assistants... It was these elements who were charged with the execution of the Balfour Declaration, given by persons of wide vision and liberal conception, imbued with the spirit of the Bible, knowing of the suffering of the Jews throughout the world, and desiring to contribute to the realization of the dream of centuries which was to raise the prestige of Great Britain in the eyes of the ~~xxxxxxx~~ civilized world and to give to the League of Nations which had approved it, an occasion to show its spirit of justice and a great ideal added to its mission of striving for the peace of the world.

What is astonishing then, that with such an administration charged with governing the country and executing to the letter the spirit of the mandate, such a tragedy should burst out in the life of Palestine and become more and more aggravated during the past twenty years.

The system of local administration, as well as the officials, were not the only factor in the sad and bloody tragedy which is being played in Palestine.

The other factor was found and is still found in London. It is none other than the system of British colonial policy. It is the Foreign Office first, then the Colonial Office, both seconded by the Intelligence Service.

While not wishing to doubt for a single instant that Lord Balfour and all the other British ministers and statesmen of the time of the Balfour Declaration were animated with the great ideal of justice towards the Jewish People, it must be admitted, nevertheless that during the years 1915, 1916, 1917, many other reasons urged the British politicians and leaders to gain the sympathy of the entire world, and especially that of the neutral United States, and even that of the enemy countries. These desires and perspectives on the part of the British leaders and of Lord Balfour himself, who at that time was head of the Foreign Office, are disclosed in all the speeches and written memoirs which have been published of this epoch by the greatest British statesmen or others who played important roles during the war. (See the Memoirs of Lord Balfour himself).

It was also necessary at that time to visualize the results of the Turkish defeat, in spite of the very grave military situation of the Allies and the dismemberment of the "Sick Man". The Allies fighting for "Justice", the "Rights of Minorities", the "Small Nations", could not very well proceed to conquests pure and simple.

The reestablishment of the Jewish People in the country of its ancestors being a great ideal, but with a very complicated condition, the best solution was then the system of the Mandate, and thus with one stroke the question of the eastern Mediterranean, the route to India, and all that was entailed for England by the occupation of Palestine, was determined. Thus with the same stroke, an elegant solution of Justice and interests were combined, without giving the impression of any conquests whatsoever.

But here is where Colonel Lawrence, the High Group of British Officials from Egypt and all the officers of the Intelligence Service, who had occasion to come into contact with the Arabs in general and the family of King Hussein the Hashemite in particular, began to dream of a Great Arab Empire, but the Balfour Declaration on the one hand and the question of the French Mandate over Syria on the other, hindered its realization.

Another reason was the fear that the Jew, bringing his European experience and his own means for reconstructing his country, might become too troublesome some day or other. It was no longer desired that the "National Home" taken too seriously by the Jews of the entire world, should develop too rapidly. Consequently the policy of curbing and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ slowing up became the essential basis of those charged with the execution of the Mandate. What they feared still more was,

without a doubt, an Entente between the Jews and the Arabs, in the same country or in the neighborhood, an accord which was to be prevented at any price. It was thus that the Machiavellian policy already very ~~ancient~~ ancient "Divide ut regnes" began to become one of the principal devices of the Palestine administration. This policy which, while being followed locally, was not always, unfortunately, disapproved of by certain circles in London. Although on numerous occasions, even in the British Parliament, solemn declarations were made to demonstrate the contrary. The Balfour Declaration with its double interpretation and its text lending itself to all sorts of comments has served and is still serving marvellously ~~this~~ famous policy.

What has been happening locally since 1919? All the attempts made by the Jews (and they were numerous) to come to an agreement with the Arabs, failed despite the good will that the Arabs themselves showed. Conferences and meetings took place between Jewish leaders and responsible Arabs in Cairo, Geneva, Paris, London, and even in Jerusalem, but were always frustrated at the last moment by hidden forces of which the two parties were doubtful whence they came. A voluminous book would not be sufficient to relate the details and to publish the proceedings and various projects of accord, arranged between the Jews and the Arabs during this period. Interesting additions concerning this side of the question could ~~complete~~ complete this expose, if necessary.

Already, in 1919, being in French uniform in a hotel in Jaffa, in the month of April, a few days before the Passover holidays, the military governor of Jaffa at that time, stated in a high voice, to one of his colleagues who was lunching with him at a table next to mine that "if all the Jews of Jaffa were massacred, he would remain in ~~the window of his office~~ the window of his office content to watch the sight of ~~the massacre~~ the massacre". This fact was immediately noticed, and this governor later to Nablus whose inhabitants are considered the most ferocious fanatics and the most anti-Jewish.

In 1920, after the massacres in Jerusalem and just before the San Remo agreement, the principal instigators of the troubles who had been condemned by Court Martial to punishments ranging to 15 years of hard labor, were pardoned a few months later. One of them, Haj Amin ^{el} Husseini, aged barely 26 years, was named Mufti of Palestine, President of the Moslem Supreme Council (that is to say, religious head of the country), a post which he still occupies. The other, Aref-el Aref was named sub-governor of BeerSheba, an important Arab region in the south of Palestine.

In 1921 pretexts were seized on the occasion of the celebration of the 1st of May, celebrated by the socialists of Tel Aviv, to create troubles between the Arabs and the Jews in Jaffa. In 1922, in the month of November troubles were provoked in Jerusalem. The same day a delegation of which the author of this exposé was a member visited the then governor of Jerusalem, Colonel Storrs, who, in Palestine, was the very soul of the group of pro-Arab and anti-Jewish ~~British officials~~ Anglo-Egyptian officials, being of the type of Anglo-Egyptian official that I described above, and declared himself to be the greatest friend of the Jews. However, upon going out after this interview, Colonel Bramley, the ~~Commandant of the Palestine Police~~ Commandant of the Palestine Police, declared to me openly, that it was this governor who was the instigator of the troubles. I did not hesitate the next day to attack the governor in a strong article relating the words of the Commandant of Police. A denial was demanded of me officially, which I refused in spite of all threats. A hearing took place between the Commandant of Police and me, before the highest official of the government after the High Commissioner, namely the Chief Secretary, then Sir Wyndham Deeds, and following which the wish to demand a denial from me was given up. But instead of its being the governor who had to leave, it was, on the contrary, the Commandant of Police who "resigned" a few months later. It is to be noted that Colonel Bramley was a former Chief of Police in a large city in India, and was not at all

of the same mind as the Anglo-Egyptian officials. Furthermore, it is to be noted that the British officials coming from India and certain other colonies are always more kindly disposed towards the Jews than those from Egypt.

It would be easy for me to cite other facts and proofs of the attitude of the principal British officials in Palestine at the beginning of the Civil Administration. Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner, who, upon his nomination, aroused the enthusiasm of the Jews all over the world, had a hard struggle upon his arrival, against these elements, but finally had to give up the struggle, for these elements were stronger than he. In addition, his capacity as Jew, instead of facilitating the application of the policy of the Mandate, only served to weaken him.

It was only during the time that Marshal Plumer, an old Marshal of high military standing, was High Commissioner ~~that~~--a model of honesty and straightforward dealing-- that these British officials interrupted their intrigues. This Marshal knew only one thing: to apply the exact text of the Mandate with whose execution he was charged.

After three years, as soon as this Marshal left (1928) these officials resumed their activity with increased zeal. From their new intrigues resulted the sad and bloody events of 1929.

On the subject of these events which, at the time aroused the entire world, a fact that was made known to me by chance only a few months ago will give some idea of the causes of the said events. On the tenth of January, 1936, being a passenger on the s.s. Patria of the Messageries Maritimes, travelling from Marseilles to Alexandria, I found myself on board with several passengers of note, especially Mr. Jules Sauerwein, Louis Massignon, professor at the College of France, Octave Aubry and several other personalities. We spoke very often of the Palestine question. Not far from us, at another table was a tall gentleman, thin, dressed in civilian clothes, but of military bearing, silent and very reserved, who often listened to us speaking and seemed to be interested in our conversation. The last day of the voyage, the evening before our arrival in Alexandria, I made the acquaintance of this gentleman who was none other than General Turner, former General in Command of the British Troops in Egypt, having occupied that post in 1929 at the time of the troubles in Palestine. The General, at present ~~retired~~ retired, was going, he told me, on a business mission to Uganda. We spoke for a long time about Palestine and this is what he told me:

"In 1929, some time before the troubles in Palestine we had had information that something serious was going to happen there. We then proposed to Mr. Luke who was Chief Secretary and who was replacing the absent High Commissioner, to send him sufficient troops to avoid any surprise attacks. He refused my offer declaring that he had the situation in hand and nothing serious would happen. I told him, continued the General, that he must not rely on the tranquility of the country that existed during the time of Marshal Plumer, for, I said, the prestige of the Marshal was represented only by several battalions, but Mr. Luke maintained his refusal. You know what happened after that."

This having been said, straightforwardly the General placed to me the following question: "Do you believe that if you could open the head of the present High Commissioner (General Wauchope) and read into his brain, would you read that he is sincerely in favor of an entente between the Arabs and the Jews, or the contrary?" To which I replied: "I do not know if the political brain of General Wauchope is found in Jerusalem or in London". For my reply General Turner had a smile on his lips. I had occasion to repeat this incident at once to Mr. Jules Sauerwein and to one or two other personalities on board, for the conversation between ~~the~~ General Turner and myself had not been of a confidential character.

I do not ~~desire~~ desire to elaborate any further on the question of the British officials in Palestine and the policy of the Intelligence Service and certain officials of the Colonial Office in London.

The facts that I have stated are, it seems to me, amply significant.

II.- The Arabs:-- At the time of the occupation of Palestine by the British, above all during the period of the reign of the Emir Feisal, the Arabs of Palestine did not have any established policy. There did not exist on their part any feeling of opposition to the Jews:

a) because they thought that the British had occupied the country by force and they could do nothing but submit to it.

b) because they thought of and would have considered an entente with the Jews.

Moreover, the Arabs of Palestine did not have any organization that could really represent them, nor ~~they~~ did they even have any leaders worthy of the name. Certain ones among them let themselves be heard especially concerning the policy of Feisal and Arab Unity. These latter did not have any real influence on the masses in the country. Some attempts were made to create an Arab Agency composed of notables of the land, similar to the Jewish Agency. They even negotiated in 1918 for the inclusion of an Arab Agency in the Mandate along with the Jewish Agency, but the plan failed.

The Jews on their side, especially certain Jews natives of Palestine, in accord with the principal Zionist leaders, tried to negotiate with certain Arab leaders, possessing authority and influence over the Arab population, an accord on the basis of firm collaboration not only for the development of Palestine, but also for the development of the other Arab countries. These negotiations were almost all in accordance with the spirit of the Feisal-Weizmann agreement signed in London on the 5th of January 1919. It is no more than just to say that on the Arab side the best of good will was manifested in regard to these agreements. Unfortunately the British officials of the type of which I have spoken above prevented in every way possible the realization of these accords. It was to be expected that maintaining the exemplary loyalty of the Jews towards the British, some Jews should keep informed the British directors of Palestine policy in London and in Palestine, concerning these negotiations. Thus it was easy to have the attempts fail. It is opportune to note that in the agreements that were negotiated it was specified that no mention was to be made of anything that could be interpreted in any way as a mark of disloyalty to France or to England.

It was from that time on, especially after the troubles in Jerusalem in 1920 that certain Arab leaders, or persons desiring to become such, though of bringing themselves into the limelight and began by creating an Arab movement in Palestine and the agitation which followed.

It was after the troubles of 1920, when the Arabs ~~asked~~ saw that the persons responsible for these troubles (they had been condemned by martial law) had been encouraged by the grant of important posts, that they began a stronger and stronger agitation which developed into the troubles of 1921, 1929, 1933 and those of these days.

It is timely to note that each time when there were troubles the Arabs shouted: "The Government is with us".

In spite of the various attempts at an accord, the Arabs did not sense on the part of the Jews an inclination towards a social and economic rapprochement, and consequently they were full of mistrust. And it was thus through the force of propaganda and agitation that Arab nationalism developed in Palestine. The demand by the Arabs as a count in their favor ~~for~~ the independence of Palestine, the cessation of immigration and the prohibition of the sale of lands to Jews became theme in their newspapers and in their talks.

Arab children aged between five and fifteen in 1920, the date of the beginning of this agitation, were begun to be educated into a feeling of hatred against the Jews. Even in the government schools, whose budget is supplied by Palestinian funds, a large part of which

is supplied by Jews, the education was far from being neutral, and the attempts of the teachers to inculcate in their students a chauvinistic nationalism impregnated with a spirit of pan-arabism and pan-Islamism were not always discouraged by the British officials charged with supervising and controlling this education.

The schools of the Christian missions on their part no longer tried to prevent the development of the anti-Jewish spirit among their non-Jewish students. It was thus that the post-war generation grew up in an atmosphere of extreme nationalism and strong hatred. It is these young men who today have reached their majority and political maturity who are, contrary to their elders, animated with a real and sincere spirit of patriotism.

Contrary to their elders, I say, because, in fact, the latter having been in contact with the pre-war Jews and even those of post-war days, have effected friendships with them and they understood one another well. These Arabs having already suffered Turkish domination, and being very practical people tried to profit as much as possible from the advantages that the new arrivals were bringing them, especially in regard to selling land to them. It could ~~often~~ often be proved that the Arabs of the old school, even those who preached most violently the prohibition of the sale of lands, were the very ones who, in spite of their official protests, were selling their lands to the Jews. This opposition on the part of certain Arab leaders in regard to the sale of land to the Jews, had as its reason the fact that certain Jews were buying at easy prices land from small proprietors.

What they desired, exactly, was to avoid any direct contact with these small landowners by the Jews, in order to acquire the land from them themselves, and then to sell what they had bought to the Jews at prohibitive prices. What frightened certain Arab leaders, was that they would be suppressed as intermediaries.

Another factor in the agitation had as its origin the ~~the~~ rivalry between two influential Moslem families, the Nashashibis and the Husseinis, dating back to olden times-- a rivalry which was originally of a material and moral character, but which changed to a national one. These families in order to gain more influence over the masses tried to compete in their national agitation. This rival competition had as its aim to find grace in the eyes of the British administration in the country, and to show how much influence each family had. Some other families of secondary importance, in order to gain prestige, carried on agitation also and joined one or other of the leading rivals.

The British authorities, profiting by this rivalry, used one or the other of these families, as the case might be, for their own political purposes.

The consequences of these family struggles, the political agitation which resulted from them, the disinterestedness of the authorities, gave rise to a young generation which was most sincere in its national aspirations.

Consequently the hatred of this young generation towards the Jews, whom it considers as the principal obstacle in the way of its independence and Arab unity, is very great.

What did the Jews do and what was their Arab policy?

What did they do to thwart the attitude and the manoeuvres of the British officials?

That is what we shall now see:

III.-The Jews. Unfortunately it must be confessed that the Jews did not have any well defined and well followed policy, neither towards the Arabs nor towards the British officials in Palestine, that is to say, neither to get together with the one nor to thwart the manoeuvres of the other, at the same time taking into consideration the attempts that were

made for an accord with the first.

This was not always because of lack of good intention, but there were the following reasons also:

- a) The state of affairs in the Zionist Organization and its personnel;
- b) The type of Jewish immigrant in Palestine;
- c) The state of mind of the Palestine Jews and the entire world concerning this country;
- d) The ~~interpretation~~ mistaken interpretation by the Jewish masses of the Balfour Declaration;
- e) Ignorance of certain Zionist leaders of the British policy in the Orient;
- f) Almost total ignorance of British psychology and character as well as Arab psychology and character on the part of the largest majority of the Jewish and Zionist leaders.

The pre-war Zionists were recruited amongst intellectual Russian Jews and a few from Central and Eastern Europe. However, the leaders, with the exception of Dr. Herzl and Dr. Nordau, came from Russia. Except for one or two exceptions, these latter had had no experience and no preparation for the administration of a country, and no understanding of international politics. Students in Russia before the War under the Tzarist regime, under oppression, they ~~had~~ ~~had~~ submitted or become rebels. When the Balfour Declaration was proclaimed, a great hope was awakened in them, they believed sincerely that Palestine had been returned to the Jews as a National Homeland. This idea, in order to interest the Jews of the entire world and to ~~aid~~ aid materially in the reconstruction of the country, was developed in the Jewish press throughout the world. The Arab question, except with certain leaders, such as Dr. Wiczmann and Mr. Sokolow, did not exist for them. Thus a great surprise was revealed to them, these leaders and immigrants into Palestine. They thought that they were coming to Palestine as of right and not by sufferance. They found themselves face to face with two grave problems, that of the Arabs and that of British officialdom.

On the other hand, these Jews of Russian and some of German origin, who had been interested in Zionism for twenty years, thought that the direction of Zionist affairs belonged to them alone. Their principle was that "he who has the trouble must have the honor". However, with two or three exceptions, they were very far, psychologically and socially from being able to undertake so heavy a task. The Zionism of before the war was a Zionism only of hope and private meetings, without having yet taken on an international character of world politics, which it attained with the Balfour Declaration.

The British mistrusted them, their ways and customs, their manners, their way of acting, their habits in general seemed strange to these Anglo-Saxons. The psychology and the mentality of the English, who believed themselves to be there to administer and direct in the name of His Majesty's Government, were completely different from that of the Jews who felt that they had returned to their country and native land, and that the British were there only as a temporary mandatory power for the execution of a policy that would bring about the creation of a National Home, Center, and even a Jewish State. This, then is the origin of the complete misunderstanding between these two elements.

Socially it was even worse. The Englishman, accustomed to his whisky, his manner of living quietly, exclusively and as a sportsman, had his own ways and habits of society. The Jews, on the other hand, coming from Russia and other countries of Central Europe, were exuberant, aggressive, idealistic in their manner, considering themselves the Chosen People & even in their sufferings, and were very far from

being prepared, socially at least, to get together with the English type in general, and particularly with the type of Englishman who had become orientalized and almost Levantine, imbued already, for various reasons with a prejudice against the Jews.

This, then, is the origin and the cause of the first clashes.

The few Jewish leaders of American or English origin, having a more profound comprehension of the Englishman, who came to Palestine from time to time to occupy themselves with Jewish and Zionist questions were not enough to settle matters. Furthermore, these English or American Jews, although knowing and understanding socially and psychologically the Englishman of London, did not know the type of colonial Englishman, especially those who had been trained in Egypt and the Near East. Thus, even for them, contacts with the British administrators in Palestine were a great surprise.

This situation became aggravated still more with the increase of immigration of various types of Jews coming from different countries. (In 1934 and 1935 for example Jewish immigrants came from 42 different countries).

The British declared very often that among these Jews there were to be found some as educated as they themselves, if not more so. The Jews, on the other hand, considering themselves as European as the English, were not willing to be treated as natives.

Different from each other psychologically and socially, the gap between these two elements became wider and wider as time passed. Of course, there were always certain exceptions, most fortunately.

If the question came up thus between Jews and English, it revealed itself even more seriously as regards relations between Jews and Arabs. The latter, after fifteen years' agitation and the inspiration of the new generation, thought more than ever that the country was theirs. The Jews, on the other hand, understanding nothing of this mentality, coming with the assurance that their "homeland" belonged to them, having customs and a psychology (or rather several psychologies, depending upon the country from which they came) different from the Arabs, could not understand them upon first contact.

Thus, social cooperation, in its entirety, did not exist between these two elements. As to business relations, they were circumscribed entirely by the purchase of lands.

From a political viewpoint, certain Jewish leaders had an Arab policy, which sometimes was welcomed by the Arabs themselves, but this policy was not always the same. Some Jews thought that it was more important to have an understanding with the rich leaders, the notables, and the intellectuals. Other Jews thought that it would be better to get together with the workers, the peasants and the proletariat in general. The fact that the Palestinian Arab proletariat is more than a century behind the ~~xxxxx~~ European proletariat, and above all behind the Jewish worker or peasant coming into Palestine with ultra modern ideas, did not facilitate any rapprochement, but contrarily, encouraged the present Arab leaders to get a stronger nationalistic hold on ~~xxx~~ their proletariat, for they feared two things:

1st that the ~~xxx~~ Arab workman would begin to demand too large wages and learn too quickly about socialism, for which his education had not prepared him;

2nd that the Arab workman, if the Jew succeeded in getting together with him, would escape completely from ~~xxxxxxx~~ the hold of his leaders as well as from their influence so that they would remain as shepherds without a flock;

But it was, finally, the present Arab leaders who succeeded in maintaining their influence over the workmen and peasants, as the latest events have proved.

The Jewish labor party, because of its tendency in all the colonies and in all other work, industrial, agricultural, etc., to demand only Jewish labor, served to give an argument to the Arab leaders who could then say to their proletarian compatriots:

"How can you believe that the Jews wish to cooperate with us, to help you to get better conditions for work when they demand one hundred percent Jewish labor?"

It was difficult to pretend on the one hand that they wished to create an entente between the two ~~x~~ proletariates, and on the other hand to demand exclusively Jewish labor. It is true that the point of view of the Jewish Labor Party can, to a certain extent be justified, in view of its desire to bring as many Jews as possible into Palestine and to create a power of absorption for the new immigrants who, under the pressure of persecution in the countries of Central Europe, had nowhere to go. But this consideration is not a solution of the Arab question, and is of no effect against the propaganda of the Arab leaders.

An accord with the present leaders was not successful for the two following reasons:

- 1) for the reason already mentioned above, namely, that each time an agreement was about to be reached, "some hidden force" arose to obstruct the path of the agreement.
- 2) The Jews had divided their efforts in this direction, and each wished to make an accord in his own way. No concentrated program, no determined policy to be followed.

Such was the situation in the three circles: British, Arab and Jewish, in the course of the fifteen years when so many serious mistakes were made.

Let us now come to the situation as it was at the end of 1935 and the beginning of 1936, that is to say, the months preceding the present troubles and during this period of troubles.

What was the feeling among the British, the Arabs and the Jews?

B.--SITUATION DURING THE PERIOD PRECEDING THE PRESENT TROUBLES AND THAT OF THE PERIOD DURING THE TROUBLES.

I.--THE BRITISH After the troubles of 1929 and the suppression, the departure of certain high officials responsible for the said events, the arrival of a British commission of inquiry to study the situation on the spot, the political crisis in England in 1931, and various other causes, brought about a lull in Palestine during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932. The arrival in Palestine of a new high commissioner with a military career, not having had anything to do directly with British oriental policy (Sir Arthur Wauchope) who seemed to have decided, at least at first, as Marshal Plumer, to apply the Mandate and to ~~establish~~ establish confidence throughout the country. Energetic and diplomatic at the same time, General Wauchope knew, for the time being, ~~how~~ how to gain the sympathy of all the population, both Arab and Jewish.

Palestine entered into a period of prosperity which was not interrupted in spite of the troubles in Jaffa in 1933. But the ~~new~~ energy with which these troubles, which at that time were directed against Britain, were suppressed, showed the Arabs that they had to deal with a High Commissioner who had no patience with "tricky playing". The rise of Hitlerism in Germany, ~~aiding~~ aiding the arrival of new immigrants such as the German Jews, rich in culture, experience and money, gave birth, suddenly, to a period of economic prosperity in

Palestine. The Jewish population of Palestine which in November 1931 was, according to the government census 174,000, increased almost 150 percent according to an estimate of the Jewish Agency. On December 31, 1935 it was 375,000 and it is estimated at present at 400,000, reaching nearly thirty percent of the total population of Palestine. The city of Tel Aviv, for example, which had only 46,000 inhabitants in 1931 now had nearly 150,000. From 1932 until the end of 1935 the Jews alone invested in Palestine nearly thirty-nine million pounds sterling, that is to say about three milliard francs. The deposits of Jews in banks at the end of 1935 reached seventeen millions sterling.

This great progress, and the rapidity with which the population, the economic development and the industrial development of Palestine were increasing frightened the British somewhat.

It must not be forgotten that if the British counted on Palestine as a strategic point on the route to India, as a liaison centre with the different colonies in Asia and in Africa, as a maritime centre for the eastern Mediterranean, and as a terminus for the pipe line and the emptying of the petrol from Iraq, England also counted on the Palestine market, from whom she herself buys seventy percent of its citrus products, and 61 percent of its total production, as an important customer. It was then with a suspicious and displeased eye that England looked upon the sudden and rapid development of the young Palestine industries which were aiming to supply not only the local market, but also to export to the countries of the Near, Middle and Far East. Generally these countries were Britain's customers. This dissatisfaction was increased even more after the establishment of the system of "transfer" with Germany, which enabled the taking out of the fortunes of German Jews in merchandise, and resulted in the flooding of the Palestine market with this merchandise.

The rapid increase of the Jewish population, the high culture of some of the latest immigrants, and their spirit of liberalism and independence, being superior to many high British officials in Palestine, began to annoy these latter, and the old feeling that existed prior to 1931 was again awakened.

The dreamers of an Arab Empire, despite the death of Colonel Lawrence, came to the fore again, and the arguments of these Arabists found strong support in the international events which began to occur towards the end of 1935 in the Near and Middle East with the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, the serious troubles in Egypt and the disorders in Syria.

The success won by Egypt in Ethiopia did not fail to strike a blow to the prestige of the British in the eyes of the Orientals.

The troubles in Egypt followed by the reestablishment of the 1923 constitution there, the entry into negotiations with an Egyptian delegation to conclude an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance with the abandonment of certain privileges, gave to Palestine a new power and reason for existence in the eyes of the leaders of the British Empire. The visits of the Chief of Staff of the British Army and of the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, the conferences of the Palestine High Commissioner with the military authorities and the British High Commissioner of Egypt, the rumors of a project of digging a new canal between Akaba on the Red Sea and Gaza on the Mediterranean to serve in place of, or at least to second the Suez Canal, in a territory controlled exclusively by ~~England~~ England, gave to Palestine a new and significant importance.

At the same time, to prevent the planting of a firm foot by Italy on the other side of the Red Sea, Britain was forced to conciliate as much as possible the leaders of the various Arab territories.

It was for this that the visit of Prince Feisal, crown prince of Saudi Arabia, was planned, first to England and then to Iraq

and Transjordan with the Emir Abdallah. This last visit surprised everyone, for between the present ruling family of the Hedjaz, Ibn Saud the Wahabite, and the ex-ruling family of Hussein the Hashemite, there exists such fierce animosity that the most optimistic among Arab leaders would never have believed that such a meeting and such a reconciliation could be possible.

Furthermore, the result of these visits was a conclusion of a treaty of friendship between Ibn Saud and Iraq on the one hand, and a reconciliation with Transjordan on the other. Treaties of alliance were also arranged under the auspices of Britain between the Emir of Koweit and Abdallah of Transjordan as well as with King Ibn Saud. Attempts at conciliation under the same auspices were also made with the Imam Yehia of Yemen and the other Arab princes.

One felt that Britain was making a great effort during 1935 to bring about a rapprochement and general conciliation among the various Arab kingdoms and principalities.

Ways were sought to satisfy the Palestine Arabs and to bring them into the general picture of this Arab world. However, while seeking a way to fit these Palestine Arabs into the play, they did not wish to displease the Jews too much.

It must not be forgotten that the British, a realistic and practical people, saw in the Jews an element on whose faithfulness and loyalty they could count in case of need... but also an element which, since it had consecrated itself to Palestine, that is to say since the Zionist Movement had started on the path of realization, had invested in this country nearly one hundred million pounds sterling. The Jews built up the country without the aid of Britain, who, on the contrary, was drawing material profits for her commerce.

The means that the Colonial Office in London and the High Commissioner with his advisers in Palestine considered best was the creation of a Legislative Assembly in Palestine, giving to the country a constitution of a semblance of power, to have signed some day between this country and the other Arab countries an accord and political treaty which would have given to the Arabs an assurance against a Jewish majority in the future, and would create at the same time a semblance of Arab unity. Thus, they thought, while deriving the greatest possible advantages from the Jews, from their intelligence, their work and their wealth, they could at the same time gain advantages from the Arabs for the great cause of the British Empire.

This proposition was, for many reasons, poorly welcomed by the Arabs, and even more so by the Jews. Lengthy discussions based entirely on the Jewish point of view took place in the House of Lords and in Commons in London, as well as in the Press, all of which agreed in declaring that the project of a Legislative Assembly was premature. These discussions upset completely the Imperial Colonials both in London and in Jerusalem. These latter believed that they had already attained the beginning of the realization of their dream of an embryonic Arab Empire, and consequently could not forgive the Jews for having spoiled the project.

The British authorities in Palestine, after this failure, found themselves in a difficult position. On the one hand they could not and did not wish to stop Jewish immigration completely, in view of the important part that this was playing in its development, its prosperity and its consolidation, and furthermore they could not oppose world opinion which demanded a refuge for the hundreds of thousands of Jews obliged to leave Germany and Poland and who could not be absorbed in other countries because of the world economic situation. On the other hand, declaring that this immigration was too great (65,000 in 1935), and desiring to react against public and parliamentary opinion in London, the authorities closed their eyes to the Arab agitation in the country. They thought that by allowing the Arabs to proceed with large demonstration they could show the world that there exists important Arab public opinion with which it is necessary to reckon. But the agitation was a little too dangerous, especially in view of the troubled conditions in the Orient.

Thus it was playing with fire to go on with this policy of "Laisser faire".

This negligent policy was facilitated by the fact that in the ranks of the body of high officials there are at present a certain number who are frankly anti-Jewish. It is well known that the Chief Secretary is far from being a friend of the Jews. He has around him several colleagues of the same sentiments. The director-general of the Palestine Press (former oriental secretary at the Residency in Egypt) declared to me himself, some months ago in the course of a conversation that I had with him in a large hotel in Jerusalem, that he is frankly an antisemite, that he did not agree with the Administration in its method of stopping the campaign of agitation in the Arab press, and he did not agree with the Chief of Police whose opinion it was that it was necessary to use a strong hand for the total suppression of all incitement amongst the Arabs.

It was a strange thing that this same press director, who had resigned more than two months before, at the time when the troubles began, and whose successor had already arrived in Palestine several weeks before, continued to direct the Press Bureau, even in the very serious present troubles. It was he who was charged with issuing the official communiques of the events. One can then imagine in what vein these official communiques were worded at the beginning of the present troubles. He was probably preparing to train his successor in the same spirit. It is curious to note (probably only in Palestine) that the officials coming ~~skrzxxxx~~ directly from England or from British colonies, excepting the Sudan and Egypt, appear at first well disposed towards the Jews, but later become anti-Jewish, and that after having been in contact with their associates.

It was thus in this situation and in spite of the presentiment of the authorities and the Police, learned through the press which urged insurrection and terrorism, in spite of the fact that there was no doubt that the events were coming, nothing or almost nothing was done to dispel this agitation.

It should be noted further that Mr. Thomas, then colonial secretary, stated in the course of discussions in the House of Commons, that if the House refused to take into consideration the constitution of a legislative assembly, troubles would break out in Palestine. I pass over this without any comment.

Thus it was that in the second half of April the troubles broke out.

It, once these troubles had broken out, energetic steps had been taken from the very first days to prevent the development of the movement, much blood that was later spilt could have been avoided.

That is the general opinion, and also that of many of the British police officers. It must be recognized that the Palestine police is directed by an English Chief who has only one aim: the establishment of order without occupying himself with political questions.

Things were allowed to develop, a general strike was permitted, which was not legal, for it was neither for economic nor for corporative purposes, but was rather a form of civil disobedience and revolt. Laws were promulgated several weeks after the outburst of the movement, inflicting severe punishments, but the laws were not ~~applied~~ applied in spite of the furor of the terrorism up to this day.

Thus it will be said to the world that it is necessary to slow up the activity and the zeal of the Jews. It is thus that they hope to create a reaction in British public opinion. But the violence of the revolt finally turned it against the British themselves, against the prestige of the British Empire, and it can now be said that even those British officials who looked favorably on this Arab agitation, must now say to themselves: "We did not wish for this".

This then was the state of mind of the responsible British officials before the troubles and ~~while~~ since then.

Let us now see what was the state of mind among the Arabs.

II.- THE ARABS- The situation in Arab circles, during the ten months preceding the troubles, had begun to become very agitated, after a period of almost two years of perfect tranquility. The reasons for this period of calm, as well as for the present agitation, can be resumed thus:

1st- The way in which the High Commissioner suppressed the troubles in 1933, the energetic measures that he took against the principal leaders and agitators, by arresting the most influential amongst them, gave the Arabs the impression that General Wauchope was not jesting about peace in the country. This suppression had a most advantageous effect.

2nd- The period from 1933 to 1935 was one of the most prosperous, one can say the most prosperous in the history of Palestine, since the British occupation. The vast immigration and the bringing in of capital by the immigrants permitted that purchase of much land from the Arabs at prohibitive prices reaching the figure of almost two million pounds sterling.

The reserve in the Palestine Government treasury, exceeding six million pounds sterling, permitted the latter to make to the peasants considerable reductions in agricultural taxes, and it was the Arab peasant who profited by it. There being no shortage of work, tens of thousands of Arabs came from the Hauran (in Syria) and from Egypt, and found very remunerative work. The workers in the cities had their salaries tripled and in some cases increased five-fold.

3rd-- The British officials in the country, seeing this development, let the Arabs profit by it without intriguing too much.

4th-- However, everything changed as soon as the Italo-Abyssinian conflict became serious in September 1935. The quarrel between Italy and England, the numerous challenges of one power to the other, as well as the whole League of Nations, suddenly caused an awakening of vague hopes among the Arabs of Palestine. Although not supported by absolute proofs, official declarations of the British Government showed that Italian propaganda had some effect in this awakening, for, an astonishing thing, the Arab leaders, appeared from the beginning in favor of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia.

The announcement of this conflict, and the beginning of military operations in Abyssinia and the possibility of a war between England and Italy created a strong panic in Palestine, and the Arab Bank was even obliged to close its doors for several days. This panic which became general, added to a bad orange season, was a fatal blow to the spirit of the Arabs who feared the approach of a grave economic crisis.

5th--The outburst of troubles in Egypt first, and soon after in Syria, the tragic and serious development of these troubles, the concessions made by the British government in Egypt by permitting the reestablishment of the 1923 constitution, and its willingness to enter into negotiations with a delegation of the extreme nationalist party in Egypt, the meeting of Parliament after elections which gave an overwhelming majority to the Nationalist Party, and finally the union of all the Egyptian parties in their efforts to obtain their concessions, all acted on the imagination of the Arabs of Palestine.

The acceptance, on the other hand, by the French authorities in Syria, to accord large concessions to the Syrians in order to end the strike, the willingness by these same authorities to abandon the former Syrian Government to its own fate, and to again put into power the extreme Nationalist party, the liberation without condition,

of all the Syrian nationalist leaders who had been arrested or exiled, and finally the agreement by France to enter into negotiations with a nationalist delegation for the purpose of conceding independence on the model of Iraq, all excited the spirit of the Palestine Arabs who said to themselves: "England and France having become weakened, the one having taken a foot out of Egypt, the other out of Syria, Italy defying them both openly, this is then a favorable occasion to provoke agitation in this country.

6th-- A most venomous and provocative campaign was then started in the Arab press. Various newspapers competed in the zeal of their incitement of the masses. The Government, on the other hand, did not react any more than the director of the Press Bureau, who, as indicated above, was frankly antisemitic. He pretended that he himself being of a liberal mind, having been educated in Greek and in the classics, he could not act contrary to the spirit of liberty of the press, forgetting that the Arab population of Palestine, about 90 percent illiterate, did not understand the meaning of liberty of the press. The demands of the police, and especially of the Chief of Police, for action remained as dead letters with the high authorities.

7th--The youth, who since 1920 had been educated in a spirit of extreme nationalism, in a ferocious hatred of the Jews, and in a dream of pan-Arabism, taking an example from the students of Egypt and those of Syria, took the terrorist movement into their own ~~hands~~ hands, and armed themselves strongly without the authorities taking any action.

Their older leaders, fearing that they would be surpassed by the young forces, and in order to show that they were just as strong nationalists, tried to outdo them instead of quieting and guiding the young masses. The continuous warning of the press and of the Jewish leaders against the threatening dangers were not heeded. Foreign propaganda, profiting by this excitement, did not fail to take advantage. Instead of reacting, the Government was content to make different propositions to the Arabs, propositions that the latter considered as a sign of weakness.

8th-- The fact that the British policy was tending to bring about a conciliation among the various Arab countries and was seeking support among these countries to counterbalance Italian action on the left bank of the Red Sea, made these Arab leaders in Palestine believe that the moment had come to play a role with a view to the realization of an Arab Empire. Those amongst the British whose guiding theme was this policy were far from discouraging these hopes.

The proposition of the High Commissioner to create a Legislative Assembly in Palestine with an Arab majority having certain constitutional powers, made the Arabs think that in voicing more extreme demands supported by agitation, they could obtain still more.

The strong reaction of the Jews against this legislative Assembly, frightened certain Arabs, high British officials, and even, ~~the~~ it is said, the High Commissioner himself.

9th--Some considerations of purely local politics and family rivalries also took part in this strong agitation:

Municipal elections took place in the large cities of Palestine during the course of 1935.

The most important of these elections was in Jerusalem where the Municipal Council had for the past fifteen years a powerful president, the head of ~~xx~~ one of the most influential families in Palestine, and a bitter adversary of the Mufti. This president and mayor, Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, former deputy in the Turkish Parliament, former director of Public Works of Palestine under the Turkish regime, of a ~~af~~ very rich family possessing remarkable political intelligence, knew how to manipulate intrigue with ~~xxxxxxx~~ scientific perfection.

But this mayor was beaten in the elections by ~~xxxxxxx~~ an Arab

doctor, an official in the Health department of the Palestine Government, who betrayed his friendship with the former mayor of Jerusalem, and sided himself with the Mufti.

But the new mayor could not have been elected without the Jewish vote. These Jews having given the new mayor their support, made of the former mayor a bitter enemy who decided to take revenge against them and his more fortunate rival. It is said that the Government thought it could heal the wound of Ragheb Bey Nashashibi by reserving for him the position of Vice president of the coming Legislative assembly.

With the downfall of this mayor the Government lost the balance that it had maintained between the two big families that were so influential in Palestine, that of the Mufti and that of the Nashashibis. The first had under its influence all the important positions held by Arabs in the Government, the Moslem Supreme Council, the Moslem Religious Tribunals, and with the last conquest, the presidency of the municipal Council of Jerusalem. The second, having many important political positions immediately created a powerful political party under the name of the National Defence Party. Having decided to regain its influence it began a fierce battle not only against the Mufti, but also against the Government and the Jews.

Three days before the troubles, in the course of a visit that I myself made to the former mayor of Jerusalem and head of the new party, he ~~said~~ said to me plainly: "Tell your friends, I pray you, to try to come to some arrangement with me, for I would have you know that what will cost you ten today may cost you sixty or more in a few weeks".

He told me also that if the delegation which was to leave for London did not leave, it was because some delegates who were supposed to leave did not have the means to go without the aid of the Mufti.

An astonishing thing that some weeks after, all the leaders, without exception, were abounding in money to support the strike.

This internal struggle and this excitation lasted, then, until last ~~April~~ April without anyone of the authorities trying to stop it in time. It was soon after the debates in the British Parliament recommending the abandonment or at least the delaying of the project of a Legislative assembly, and soon after the conquest of Addis Abeba by the Italians, entailing a blow to British prestige, that the Arabs began to act. The Arabs also thought that it was a propitious moment on the occasion of the opening of the Levant Fair in Tel Aviv because of the presence in Palestine of many delegates of foreign powers.

Several days before the outbreak of the troubles in Jaffa there were found two Jews assassinated on the road from Tel Aviv to Haifa, and two days afterwards, two Arabs were killed. The authorities did not succeed in discovering the murderers of either group.

False rumors were spread after these two events that several Arabs of the Hauran, including one woman, had been killed in Tel Aviv by Jews. In spite of the fact that they were false, these rumors were the signal for trouble.

The supporters of the former mayor of Jerusalem, Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, profiting by this occasion, and in order to force the Mufti to take the responsibility for the attack, immediately organized a strike of boatmen and porters, first at the Jaffa port, and then of all highway transportation including autobuses and taxis.

Local committees and a High Arab Committee having headquarters in Jerusalem, were immediately organized, and political memorandums were sent to the Government.

The reaction of the Government was very weak and hesitating. For incomprensible reasons, a few weeks before the troubles, newspapers

The general opinion, whether amongst the Jews, or certain Arab notables less interested in political questions, or of the peaceful and industrious Arab masses, or of certain officers of the British police, was that if the Government had taken more stringent measures and had arrested certain agitators, it would have been able to avoid an insurrectionary movement.

Certain forces, especially those of the communists in Palestine, supported from abroad, encouraged these Arabs in all sorts of ways. Tens of thousands of pounds were suddenly found at the disposal of the organizers of the strike for the purchase of arms and munitions to provoke terrorism.

Taking into consideration that the Arab in general is a very good rifleman and a good warrior, being able to subsist on little, hiding in the mountains and concealing himself in the caves, he can resist for some time any European troops, even those well equipped and well disciplined. The Arab, besides, being fond of his gun, looks upon this adventure rather as an act of bravado, than a national revolt. ~~He is doubtfully that it is the Arab High Committee that is really leading the battle.~~ It is doubtful ~~that~~ whether it is the Arab High Committee that is really leading the battle. It is rather profiting by the terrorism to continue to carry on its politics. In any case, the former mayor of Jerusalem, not having been able to obtain any success in his local struggle with the Mufti and the new mayor, continued shrewdly from behind the scenes to keep up the spirit of incitement, while at the same time being most careful in declaring himself openly.

III.--THE JEWS-- It is no more than right to state that the Jews, on their part, did not facilitate by their attitude, matter during the period preceding the troubles.

What is surprising is that these clever people, knowing ~~that~~ that they were surrounded by enemies amongst the Arabs as well as the British, not being ignorant of the spirit of animosity towards them

on the part of certain high officials, being aware of the fact that among the Jewish population itself there were found a certain number of communist agitators, knowing that the least pretext would serve ~~xxxxxxx~~ their enemies on all sides in provoking troubles, these Jews, in view of all these facts, did not avoid giving cause to the Arabs to further this movement of terrorism.

When the question of the Legislative Assembly was brought up by the High Commissioner, instead of letting the Zionist leaders, who in the circumstances were manoeuvring quite well, act alone, the Jewish masses in Palestine, especially some youths, proceeded to hold demonstrations which were far from calming to the spirits. Some of these manifestations were most inopportune. Some articles of the Jewish press were of the same tone as those of the Arab press. But, English friends expected of the Jews, whom they considered more settled and sound, a calmer attitude.

Serious manifestations took place two days before the troubles, at the funeral of one of the ~~xxxxxxx~~ Jewish victims killed on the Haifa road. The day before the troubles certain hotheads chased all the Arabs that they found out of Tel Aviv. It was these manifestations that gave rise in Jaffa to the false rumors of which mention was made above. The Arabs who were chased went to Jaffa to incite further the already nervous tension. Jewish and Arab ~~xxxxxxx~~ communists profited by these circumstances to intensify their propaganda, and, finally there were the British officials who thought that this tension was propitious to satisfy their plans. On the very day of the troubles some young Jewish hotheads held violent demonstrations in several quarters against the British police. These facts did not fail to create a feeling of bitterness among these agents of public security who were already poisoned by certain German Nazis, living in the immediate neighborhood of Tel Aviv, against the Jews. All these things together helped to create confusion during the first days.

It must be recognized, however, that immediately afterwards, the Jews recovered themselves, and after the intervention of some influential leaders, the attitude of the Jews became calm, dignified, full of self-restraint. This spirit of self-control continued and is continuing until the present day. This attitude of the Jews has on several occasions been noted and praised by the High Commissioner and the British Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons. The Jews have maintained their calm to such a degree that the Arabs forced their cynicism to the extent of saying that the Jews were now manifesting fear. This extreme calm on the part of the Jews in spite of continuous provocation by the Arabs incited these latter to many violent attacks.

One of the greatest mistakes made was the Jewish tactics in the Jerusalem elections.

In fact, there was an Arab mayor in Jerusalem, (whose qualities and faults I defined above) with whom they had for fifteen years been dealing and had relations. Instead of negotiating with him before the elections to get certain concessions from him on the promise of support towards his election, on the contrary, they supported the election of a new mayor of whose character they knew nothing, not having had any former political experience. They knew, furthermore, that he was affiliated with the ~~Muhammadan~~ party of the Mufti, who had always been a bitter enemy of the Jews. They brought up a man almost totally unknown to the Jews, and even to the Arabs, and with him they created a new power which proved hostile to them in the course of the present troubles.

find

Because of this political mistake, they ~~found~~ themselves at the present time in an ambiguous situation-- instead of having a mayor who is at the same time an influential Arab leader with whom one could negotiate under certain conditions, they created two enemies, one of whom seems untractable. These elections were one of the origins and a cause for the increase of the agitation which resulted in the present troubles.

Since the strike and the present Arab revolt, certain other mistakes were made by the Jews.

The present leaders in Palestine, the largest majority of whom are affiliated with the Socialist party, could not bring themselves, as soon as the strike was declared, to demand of the authorities to proclaim this strike illegal and to take steps to end it immediately. This strike is, in fact, illegal, it being admitted that it is purely political and not a strike resulting from economic or corporative reasons.

Some Jewish leaders, and with them some English friends, thought that this strike, if it lasted, was going to crush the Arabs.

They also thought that if the strike were prolonged, the Arabs would revolt against their own leaders ~~xxxx~~ and the strike would fail of its own accord, bringing with it the lowering of the prestige of these leaders.

Another mistake of the Jewish leaders was not to take into account the support financial and otherwise that would be given to the leaders of the strike by their (Jewish) enemies. It is known that funds and arms were ~~fr~~ supplied from abroad. It is true that the exact source is unknown, not having been established up to the present time. It is known, too, that the Arab leaders, even the richest amongst them, have not been disposed to furnish the necessary funds, although it is averred that this strike costs more than three thousand pounds per day.

Another of their tactics was to profit by this strike to oblige the colonies and agricultural and industrial communities of Jews which had employed until now mixed Arab and Jewish labor, to abandon this labor and to ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ replace it by purely Jewish labor; this policy did, in fact, succeed to a certain degree. But to profit by the prolongation of a strike is to play with fire. In fact, the longer the strike lasts, the more dangerous the situation becomes. The policy of profiting from times of trouble to change totally the system of labor employed, gave occasion to the Arab leaders and agitators for whom the working classes had not always had great sympathy to proclaim to these latter:

"You see, you have nothing to lose, for the Jews have replaced you by workers of their own and they will no longer take you back. You must, consequently, continue your struggle till the end."

Before the troubles the Jews, on the contrary, had used the argument that the Arab peasant was profiting by their presence in the country, was working for the Jews at a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ higher salary, and under far better conditions than with their feudal Arab landlords.

Another mistake was that the workers' cooperatives wished to profit by this tragic situation by replacing entirely the production of vegetables and other articles, generally sold by the Arabs, creating immediately new products in the Jewish agricultural colonies, or importing these same products from Syria and Egypt, buying them from the other Arabs. Certainly it was difficult enough, especially in the last two instances to find means of collaboration while the Arabs were on strike, but one could find means of getting around it, and thus breaking the ~~strike~~ front of this political strike. In any case, the time was not well chosen to take away one of the principal resources of the Arabs. Doing this was dangerous, contributing indirectly to the prolongation of the strike.

One can say, in general that during the months preceding the events, the organization responsible for Jewish policy in Palestine did not have any policy of rapprochement with the Arabs. They were dazzled by the prosperity and the large number of Jewish immigrants into the country (400,000 Jewish ~~souls~~ souls in the country). They thought that thus they would become a strong force and consequently they could get along without an Arab policy. Unfortunately there are

still some Jews who believe that it is useless to have a rapprochement with the Arabs, but would rather aim to become a majority and then dominate them. But even admitting this plan, and even when the Jews will have reached the figure of one or two millions in the country, they will not be and cannot be a dominating force. This country being surrounded by large Arab and Moslem populations, it is certain that it will always be impossible to live in this country without an accord with them.

I believe that it would be interesting to mention in this paragraph some facts which echo the voice of the Jewish people in the present troubles. In spite of the difficulty of verifying the accuracy of these facts, it can be said that they provide one with a general idea. They deserve thus to be cited.

1st-- The general impression is that the British are playing with the Jews and with the Arabs at the same time. ~~xxxx~~ Their aim is to maintain their position in the country, as well as the country itself for their own interests, by using one or the other of the two elements according to their needs.

2nd-- That England having too many troops in ~~xxx~~ Egypt, and not wishing to have these troops away from the Mediterranean especially after the accord which is about to be signed between her and Egypt, prefers to bring these troops to Palestine. Some ~~xxx~~ pretext was necessary to bring them here, and what could be a better pretext than the present troubles. Besides, the Palestine treasury, having nearly seven million pounds sterling in reserve, can contribute to the expenses of these troops, brought from Egypt and other strategic points of the Mediterranean. The colonial secretary has stated that all the troops brought to Palestine and which will be called there as a result of the troubles will be paid for by the Palestine treasury.

3rd-- Certain large projects of imperial order, which England would like to realize in Palestine, not being able to be realized without the use of large forces, there had to be some pretext for bringing these forces.

4th-- Following the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy, England thinks that the ruling of Palestine by a mandate with all its complications is no longer sufficient, and would like to make of Palestine a crown colony or at least a British dominion. To be able to get such a relinquishment from the League of Nations it would be necessary for the Jews to make such a request. Because of the troubles the Jews will think that it is the best solution. Thus there would disappear the duality--concerning the possession of Palestine on the one hand, and the uniting of this country with the other Arab countries, on the other hand. A national home of a sort could be more easily created for the Jews. It will also be easier to sign a treaty of alliance and conciliation with the neighboring Arab countries and to maintain thus a certain relation between the Arabs of Palestine and those of these countries similar to the relations which exist even today between the French Canadians and the French people of France.

C.-THE PALESTINE QUESTION FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF FRENCH POLICY AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

French interests in Palestine are multiple.

They are of a moral and material kind, they are secular. With the institution of the Jewish National Home to which ~~xx~~ France contributed greatly from a political and diplomatic point of view during the war, the arrival of Jewish masses in Palestine has greatly increased her interests here.

Palestine, because of this evolution is becoming a factor of

primary economic, cultural and moral importance for the whole Near East. Palestine, finally, as one can see from this exposé, is becoming a strategic point on the eastern Mediterranean.

I do not desire to deal at present with the question of French influence on Palestine, what it could have and what it should have been. I no longer wish to bring up the mistakes made from the French point of view in Palestine. It is not the purpose of this exposé, and it is not the place to take up this question.

What I wish to point out, nevertheless is the correlation and the interdependence of the Palestinian and the Syrian questions, as much from an economic point of view as from a political viewpoint.

All that was done in Palestine could not leave Syria indifferent, and consequently France as the mandatory power, and nothing can be done in Syria without having its influence on Palestine. Thus the negotiation with a view to an accord on a new basis between France and Syria had their effect on the present events in Palestine and are likely to be of more effect in the future, depending on the form which will be given to the future status of Syria.

We must not lose sight of the fact that before the war, under Turkish rule Palestine was part of the vilayet, an administrative department of Syria. The Arabs call Palestine, "Southern Syria".

Since the war, in spite of the separation of these countries under two mandates under two different powers, the mentality and the mode of life of the Arabs of Palestine and those of Syria are nearly identical.

From an economic point of view, Syria still sells, at the present time, six times more than she buys from Palestine. Since the commercial treaty of 1929 between Palestine and Syria, with the exception of tobacco, pure alcohol, alcoholic drinks, salt and matches, all products made in the two countries are by reciprocity exempt from custom duties. This is to the advantage of Palestine, because the products of Palestine are three hundred to four hundred percent better than the work of Syria. The standard of life of the Jewish workman is far superior to that of the Arab, Armenian, or Syrian workman. Furthermore, Palestine has, after Egypt, and last year even more than Egypt, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ furnished the best tourist clientele for the Lebanon during the summer months.

It is said that the present troubles in Palestine have not aroused Syria. Commerce between Syria and Palestine has developed since the increased Jewish immigration. This development was bound to grow, but since the troubles in Palestine, the animosity, ~~x~~ resulting from the Palestine Arab propaganda, of the Syrian Arab against the Jewish element in Palestine has brought about a serious stoppage. This is the economic viewpoint.

Politically, the question is more serious. The Syrian Arabs, mostly Moslems, follow the same policy as the Palestine Arabs, with a very distinct tendency towards Pan-Arabism, carrying with it the danger of developing towards Pan-Islamism.

The Syrian Arabs, more cultivated than the Arab masses of Palestine have a greater influence on their masses. Besides, the Syrian Arabs, in a country where the Balfour Declaration and the Jewish National Home do not exist, do not have the same feelings against the Jews as the Palestine Arabs have. On the contrary, there are many among the Syrians who desire Jewish capitalists to come and develop their country, for they envy the Palestine prosperity of recent years, which is in contrast to the poor economics of Syria.

Considering the economic and political reciprocity between these two countries, the question now is to find a political solution which will be agreeable to the two countries.

The Syrian delegation in Paris, the majority of whose members I know, are sufficiently informed to judge the interest of an entente between the Jews and Arabs under the auspices of France.

I have had the occasion, officially, to negotiate with some of the members of this delegation for an Arab Jewish entente--which negotiations were stopped for mysterious reasons.

This entente is of highest importance in Syria for France, otherwise the concessions which she accords the Syrian delegation may, some day or other, turn against France herself, despite all the signatures and all the promises of faith and loyalty by this delegation or another Syrian delegation.

Besides, the influence of such an accord would have a great effect on the Palestinians, and would contribute greatly to the pacification of this country--on the other hand, a too hasty concession might constitute a danger in the future, not only in Syria, but in all other French possessions of the Arabic tongue, for the influence of the Syrians having acquired much liberty would serve as an excuse for agitation in the different Arab countries under French protection. These liberties should be controlled and counter-balanced by a constituted power through an alliance with the Jews of Palestine. It is now indispensable that in all concessions given to the Syrians the question of Palestine should be taken into consideration.

The exposé just read gives only a brief study of the political situation in Palestine.

I am abstaining intentionally from examining the factors of economics and finance which are very important and exist in a separate study.

Before concluding and making certain suggestions to my friends for ~~remedying~~ remedying the situation which is troubling us, and ~~enabling~~ enabling eventually to render a solution to the complicated and difficult problem of Palestine, I believe that it is proper to sum up in resume the contents of this exposé.

The manoeuvres of British politics. As in other cases in the Colonial Empire, Britain has, in Palestine also, followed a two-faced policy. In Palestine, more than elsewhere this policy lends itself very well.

During the Great War at the most critical moment the cooperation of the Jews in neutral countries, and especially the United States, was considered necessary by all the allies in general and the British in particular.

In providing for the division of Turkey after the victory, it was necessary to find some solution for the reconstruction of the debris of the Ottoman Empire by giving to each of these states ~~some~~ some semblance of independence.

The Jewish people--a great part of these people had been hoping for 2000 years to ~~return~~ return to their own country-- now felt again some ray of hope.

England, a spiritual and practical country at the same time, impregnated with the precepts of the Bible, seeing an important centre in Palestine for liaison with her vast empire, also a strategic military and naval centre,--profiting by all these circumstances, seized upon this opportunity. In accord with France and the other Allies she proclaimed a declaration known as the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917.

This declaration was drawn up in an ambiguous fashion, lending itself to various interpretations for the following reasons:

Special conditions in Palestine--international, religious and political-- the Arab question, desires of Jews in countries like France, England and America to avoid misunderstandings concerning this new "national home". They understood as regards their political status that they had acquired complete liberty and equality.

At the end of the war, British colonial officials of the Near East, charged with the execution of the mandate over Palestine by the League of Nations, did not exercise the same policy as that of the Home Government concerning Jewish questions. On the contrary, nourishing the hope of forming a vast Arab empire under the protection of England, believing, on the other hand, that the Jews, once installed in Palestine, would hinder the realization of this project, these officials inaugurated an anti-Jewish policy, winning over a certain number of the higher colonial officials in London.

Psychological and social reasons are the base of the difference which exists between the British colonial official and the type of Jewish immigrant from Russia and central Europe. The differences have accumulated and they have become more and more embittered following excitement and trouble at different times in the country.

These officials believed also that if they would allow the Jews and Arabs to come to an understanding a great force would be created in the Near East that would hinder the project of instituting an Arab Empire, under the guidance of England. This understanding ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~Arabs~~ between the Arabs and Jews might some day be a danger to imperial policy in the Orient.

The best policy in their opinion is to divide the two elements and allow incitement to arise between them. This would make it easier to rule and to dominate and without a doubt to end in a vast Arab Empire. This policy, as well as certain outside events which have occurred in the Near East in the last half score of months have brought about the present troubles.

The weakness of the local authorities at the beginning of these troubles have caused graver ones to follow.

The Jews and Arabs had always lived on the best of terms in Palestine. ~~xxxx~~ They were also interested before the war in useful collaboration in the development of all Arab countries.

After the war a treaty was signed on Jan. 3, 1919 between Feisal who represented the hopes of all the Arab countries and Dr. Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, establishing the lines of a true collaboration between the two peoples for the development of the Arab Near East and Palestine.

The first troubles which arose in Palestine in 1920 following the British Administration became the signal for an animosity of the Arabs towards the Jews which has since then continued to develop.

Despite these troubles a number of attempts were made at different times between Jews and Arabs to approach an understanding, but each attempt was stopped by outside mysterious forces.

The education of the Arab youth in Palestine, which is all under the control of the government has created an atmosphere of animosity and hatred towards the Jews. An ardent youth has grown up in these last years, animated by a fighting spirit against the Jews and against the establishment of a national home.

The encouragement that this youth received from certain Englishmen at different times, concessions obtained by the Arabs to the detriment of the promises made by the British to the Jews, all helped to spread the gap between these two elements and there have taken place in Palestine graver troubles than any time since the war.

The Jews, on their part, instead of thwarting this policy of the English, committed certain psychological and social errors which

served as pretexts for these officials to exploit their policy for their own ends.

The Jews, nevertheless, consecrated all their force and energy to the reconstruction of the country, and accomplished wonders in the space of fifteen years, transforming the country into a state of prosperity, bringing a condition of wellbeing to the "rabs, and creating at their (Jews) expense a much coveted strategic base for the British. Through this the Jews acquired the sympathy of many nations. On the other hand they aroused much envy in and out of the country.

To hinder the great development which is too rapid in the eyes of some British politicians, to stop the Jewish immigration into Palestine for fear that the Jews may become a too troublesome majority, they have profited by the troubles created in the Orient through the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the troubles of the neighboring countries, Egypt and Syria, to allow free reign to the over-excited Palestine "rabs.

The Arabs have the three following demands:

1. Cessation of immigration
2. Prohibition of the sale of lands
3. Independence of Palestine and union with other "rab countries.

The Jews, insisting on their rights, and depending on the promises made to them by Britain and nearly all the nations have entreated the government strongly to restore order-- but the government had been too weak in the beginning of the troubles on the general advice of certain Englishmen. It was only when the troubles here turned into revolt against the British themselves that the authorities used force to suppress them.

A royal commission is to proceed to hold an inquiry when order is restored in the country.

The political destinies of Syria and Palestine have many points in common. Any political intervention in one will affect the other.

CONCLUSIONS

These conclusions constitute the outline of a project to restore collaboration between the different elements in Palestine. They are only suggestions. I do not explain here the details or the procedure on negotiations between the different interested parties with the aim of collaboration. These suggestions seem to result from the very reading of the facts exposed above.

A. Before examining the whole situation as it will be reviewed by the Royal Commission, whose report will be considered by the British Government, it is necessary that the British Government, on her part, the allied govts. and especially the French Govt., on their parts, publish the diplomatic correspondence and all other official documents of the years 1915, 1916, 1917, until the conference of San Remo exposing the exact aspects of the affairs, revealing the true spirit which hovered over the government offices at the time of the Balfour Declaration, to explain this declaration and to say that the statesmen have really heard what was ~~accorded~~ to the Jews in Palestine.
 accorded

It would be useful for such personalities as Lloyd George and other survivors of the English War Cabinet who participated in the negotiations before and after the said Declaration, through their memoirs or their personal notes, to expose the details of the negotiations. From them one could state clearly what England had intended to concede to the Jews at the time. Was it a "National Home in Palestine?" Was it Palestine as a "National Home"? Was it to be an ~~embryo~~ embryo of a Jewish State? This group can declare, also, what the spirit was of the famous McMahon-Hussein agreement. At the same time it would be useful for Dr. Weizmann, the principal Jewish negotiator still alive, with the authorization of the governments, to publish his notes and correspondence (and he has much of it) of the same period, and which would tell us what

the British really promised to him. It is also necessary that there be published the correspondence between him and the leaders of American Jewry. If a portion of this correspondence cannot be published publicly it would be opportune to communicate it to the Royal Commission in order to help them from their opinions.

Once the rights of the Jews are established, a radical change will be necessary in the administrative system, also in the choice of British officials in charge of executing the mandate in this country. These officials should be broad and liberal minded, and should not be chosen from the political and diplomatic administrations of the British colonies and protectorates of the near and middle east, nor of the Mediterranean basin.

The British officials, except those charged only with technical matters, sent for the administration of Palestine under the Mandate should first spend a fixed time in studying the mentality of the Jewish and Arab population existing in the country, as well as the type of immigrant from Central Europe and the Orient. These officials should be taught through a series of lectures by qualified persons and instructors.

Once the policy of the Mandated country is established by the British Government in the spirit of the Mandate, it should be applied to the letter as far as possible by these officials. The same policy must be applied by the Government in London and those in charge of its execution in Palestine.

C-- Taking into consideration the past history of the country, the fifty years of Jewish colonization in Palestine, the initiative and enterprise of the Jews, the means prepared by them on the one side, and British colonial experience on the other, it should not be difficult to determine what the real absorptive capacity of Palestine is. They have failed to study the necessary factors. The absorptive capacity once established it will not be difficult to define a policy of immigration and redistribution of land, methods of buying, and distribution of a part of the land to new immigrants.

With the enormous portion of Jewish capital held by individuals, the case in Palestine is privileged--the colonization and means of creating a power of absorption is here greatly facilitated.

D-- The general policy and the policy of immigration once established, all people without distinction of race, will be accepted. The task will, without a doubt, be difficult because of the spirit created by eighteen years of faulty administration and intermittent troubles. An ~~err~~ appropriate choice of British administrative personnel as suggested above would facilitate the task.

It is necessary to take active steps by the following methods:

1. To declare to world Jewry what their rights are in Palestine.
2. To teach Jews through meeting, books and other propaganda the mentality and the psychological and social character of the British in general and of the administrative type in particular. In a word to educate the Jews to an idea.

By the same method to make the Jews admit the existence of another people in Palestine.. The Arabs. These people exist in the country, and at the moment they are the majority. They possess the greater part of the country. Arab history should be taught to the Jewish youth in their schools, also the Arabic language and literature, for even if the impossible fact of the Arabs becoming a minority should become possible, the Jews of Palestine will always be in contact with the Arabs of the neighboring countries.

Social life for the moment is very difficult between the two elements because of their modes of living. A way must be found to bridge over each particular fashion of life.

Economically--once the power of absorption is established in

the country, the question of the rapidity and intensity of development in the country will not be a matter of method. It will act to create greater cooperation in economic relations between Jews and Arabs. The question of mixed labor should and can find a solution. The details of this solution and cooperation in general are not part of the present conclusions.

Above all it is necessary to assimilate ~~ix~~ in Palestine the Jews themselves, and suppress the customs of their original countries, which customs have tended to make ~~xxxx~~ them of a different mentality. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ There must be created, by all means, a Palestine Jewish mentality. This mentality once created will facilitate not only the relations amongst the Jews themselves, but also between them and the other elements.

It is necessary that a great change be made in the personnel directing Jewish affairs, especially those dealing with relations with the English on the one hand and the Arabs on the other. Jewish politics with the Arabs as well as with the British should become more free and should be based on a better comprehension of affairs. In order to carry this out an adequate personnel should be procured as soon as possible.

E--The most delicate point of the question is on the Arab side. It is not sufficient that the Jews only, from their side, make all the approaches to the Arabs. The Arabs too should desire to make advances to the Jews. This eventuality has become more difficult since the recent events, especially since the Arab youth have become overexcited and out of bounds. But in spite of all these difficulties a rapprochement is possible if one proceeds with tact and proper management and suppresses the intrigues between Jews and Arabs.

Here are suggestions for bringing this about:

1. The main obstacles preventing an entente between Arabs and Jews are:

The policy of the colonial system of the British in Palestine.

This policy should be modified by the establishment of new and ~~definite~~ definite methods in the future, by the choice of English officials who will administrate efficiently in Palestine, by the separation of the question of an Arab empire and the question of Palestine. Furthermore Syria cannot become a part of this empire project, being under French mandate, since it is desired that this project come under the protection of the British Empire.

With the disappearance of the cooperation that the Arabs receive from some of the British colonizers here an entente between the Jews and the Arabs would be a simple matter.

We see now of what the Arabs fears consist, real or otherwise:

- a) They fear that they may become a minority in Palestine.
- b) They spread the rumor in the Mohammedan world that the Jews are planning to take their holy Moslem shrines.
- c) They fear dispossession from their lands.
- d) They believe that the Jews are the principal obstacle to a united Arabia.

To these four items it is easy to find a remedy and to respond.

1. By admitting that a guarantee was given to them by both the League of Nations and England as the mandatory power to enjoy all privileges in this country. This is not sufficient to appease their fear of becoming a minority. There can be added to this a supplementary guarantee under the protection of Britain and France by concluding a treaty of friendship and a pact of mutual assistance between Palestine and other Arab countries, similar to that already concluded between Ibn Saud and Iraq. That alliance would contain a clause stating that the Arab countries guarantee any restrictions of civil, political and other rights of the Arabs of Palestine. The details of such a treaty and pact of friendship would be decided in the course of a conference held including the representatives of the present Arab independent countries, Britain, France and the Jews.

2. Despite the fact that the whole world considers as without foundation the pretences of certain Arab leaders of Palestine that the Jews covet the possession of the Moslem Holy places, and despite the fact that it is aware that this allegation is merely a means of propaganda to interest in their cause the Moslems of India, and to obtain funds from them, it is time to end these rumors which have already begun to bear fruit. To do this there must be a mixed commission for the holy places under the aegis of Great Britain. This commission will consist of representatives of England, France, the Vatican, and perhaps also of Italy (also possessing Moslem territory). There will also be one or two representatives of strictly Moslem countries: the rector of Al Azhar and a representative of the King of the Hadjaz, for example. This commission will see to it that all the religions represented in Palestine have complete freedom of worship. Such a commission, moreover, would be of great benefit to England, as well as to France, to stop all agitation in Islamic countries, and dispel in Palestine false but dangerous rumors.
3. Once the study of the absorptive capacity in Palestine is made, attention could be focused on the industrial and economic development in general and the minimum of land needed for the Arab population in view of a possible increase, for many decades. One should, furthermore, consider, for the needs of the Arabs, the vast unpopulated land of Transjordan which is under the same mandate as Cis-Jordan. The Jews, on the other hand, once good relations between them and the Arabs is established, should contribute materially and scientifically to the development of the Arabs, and should establish certain economic conditions for cooperation. This will create a special system of industrial and agricultural development of the country. The pretext of the Arabs that the Jews are depriving them of their lands is most incorrect. It is in their power, if their movement is purely national, to prohibit sales, without the need for legislation.

These guarantees once established will tend to create a tranquil Arab spirit and a rapprochement between them and the Jews. One should begin by a complete reformation of the educational system in the Arab Government schools in Palestine. There should be introduced in the program of these schools special courses and lectures with a view to making the Jews and Arabs known to each other, to showing what the two Semitic people have in common in language, in literature in religion and in history, of the time when Jews and Arabs lived under the same civilization. In a word, every means should be employed to make the Jews and Arabs known to each other.

These two elements should be brought together to form an entente. It would be essential that England and France are informed exactly of the conditions of the agreement, and that there should be nothing in the agreements which might be prejudicial to the interests of these two powers in the Near East.

In this group of agreements with the Arabs of Palestine and neighboring countries there might be a special accord between the Lebanese ~~Republic~~ Republic and the Jews of Palestine, guaranteeing the rights of the respective minorities in the midst of the Moslems of the Near and Middle East.

As can be seen, the ideas contained in these conclusions are subjects for most profound study, but it is certain, I believe, that if they were applied in entirety or in part one could bring into Palestine and the neighboring countries tranquility and perfect peace.

Tel Aviv, July 1, 1936.

History of the developments of the Arab Movements.
Evolution of the conception of Nationalism in the Arab World.

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Index Prior to the promulgation of the constitution in the Ottoman Empire in 1908, the Arabs, under the Turkish Rule, were Moslems first and above any other consideration. Islam and faithfulness to the Caliph were all they understood and needed to satisfy their national aspirations. The conception of Nationalism as now understood, was totally unknown to them. Even Egypt, the Self Ruled Khedviate under the Supervision of the English was led by Mustafa Kamel, the Extreme Nationalist.... for the sole purpose of liberating itself from the English rule and be re-annexed to the Ottoman Empire, the Empire of the Caliphate. When Professor Ahmed Lutfi Assaid, the prophet of the new nationalism of Egypt issued his paper (Al Jarida) and preached the Egyptian Nationalism, and that Egypt was for the Egyptians, he found some people to call him an infidels. Not until Saad Zaghloul led Egypt in 1918, that true nationalism was understood in Egypt.

All that can be mentioned here of any Arabic activities prior to 1908, namely prior to the promulgation of the constitution, in the Ottoman Empire-Egypt excluded- was the establishment of a certain society for the promotion of the Arabic language and the spreading of the Arabic culture. Abdul Hamid, the Caliph of Islam encouraged the movement for the sole purpose of encouraging the protection and the spread of Al Koran, written in Arabic. He established a training school for the education of the Bedu in Estamboul and even Beduin children from Beersheba were sent there and received education.

Arab Soon after the constitution in 1908, a group of the/young men, mostly of the Arab Students of the Istamboul Universities, formed an Arab Society called "Al Muntada Al Arabi" and published a magazine in Arabic and under the same name. (Al Muntada Al Arabi) was the first source of a real Arab movement, not imbued with any religious taints. It was this society who first preached the so called decentralisation movement, namely that all Arabic countries in the Ottoman Empire should be granted Home Rule though remained under the Turkish Rule.

The call for the Decentralisation Movement was soon spread all over the Arabic countries by means of the spreading of branches of the Muntada Al Arabi. Other Society of Important history in the Arab movement was El 'AHD. Those movements summed up in 1913 in Paris Conference.

By the time the Arab Paris Conference was held in 1913, the centre of the Arabic Movement was transferred from Istamboul to Beirut and Cairo. In Paris Conference, the Arabs decided that the Arabic countries in the Ottoman Empire should be given a Decentralised Government, Home Rule, and appealed to France to help them to realise their hopes. France expressed sympathy with the conference and its aspirations. Reference in this connection should be made of Mustafa Kamel, the Egyptian Leader, when he went to Paris carrying with him a painted picture shewing Egypt loaded with chains and imploring the French..... to save her from the English..... The Arabs at that time were still fool enough to think well of Europe.

The Turks were not sleeping. They sent some of their eyes to Paris to supervise the movements of the confederates. When they returned from Paris some stayed in Cairo and the others went each to his country, either Syria, Palestine, Iraq or anywhere else. The Turks soon communicated with each of them and bribed each either by money, posts, or land. Among those who were bribed with land was Ali Sallam, the owner of Al Huleh Concession, who was to sell it later to the Jews for tens of thousands of pounds. The Decentralisation Movement went into a relapse for some time, but its Champions in Cairo remained active. (I desire to mention here that in all these Arabic movements, the Egyptians had nothing to do with them. Some Arabs were living in Egypt and working for the Arabs, but that had nothing to do with the Egyptians. Actually the Egyptians never worried about the Arab Movements.)

Countails

It is to be noted here that prior to the abovementioned movements, the Arabic were a mute number in the large register of the Turkish Empire, and that up to the date of the declaration of war, the Arab movement was limited among certain classes of Arabs. There was no universal movement among the Arab population, and even those few who were complicated in the Arab movement were not thinking of independence nor even of an Arab Nationalism. They were working for Self Government within the Ottoman Empire. In fact all they needed was to have a position for the Arabic countries more than a mute number in the large Ottoman register.

The Society of Union and Progress feared that Arab movement and thought of a counter movement. As you know the prominent members of that Union and Progress Society were Anvar Pasha, Jamal Pasha, etc. etc. Their counter movement was known by the name of (Al Touranieh) namely the turkification of the Arabs. In the heat of those movements and counter movements, war broke up.

Jamal Pasha was sent to Syria with an iron hand. Most of the Arab leaders who took part in the Paris conference were hung, and every Arab who was thought to be in favour of the Arab movement was exiled to Anatolia, given there land instead of his land in his mother country and left there to live among the Turks of Anatolia. Many Turks were brought to the Arabic countries and given lands there and left to live among the Arabs. TURKIFICATION.

time
a The policy of the Union and Progress and the atrocities of Jamal, infuriated the Arabs and made them more ~~XXXXXXXX~~ aware of their National movement. When King Husain thought of a rise against the Turks he was only thinking of a local movement, the object of which was to liberate Al Hejaz from the Turkish Rule. In Fact Al Hejaz was always almost semi independent. When the English started negotiations with King Husain, they were at the same time in close contact with many Arabs of the Decentralisation Movement who participated in Paris conference and were living in Cairo. In that same time Arab leaders in Damascus, particularly Yasin Pasha Al Hashimi, at the same a ~~well~~ famous Officer in the Turkish Army, were in secret negotiations with Emir Faisal who used to come to Damascus every now and then to receive orders from Jamal Pasha, the Commanding Officers. It was the English from one side, the Arab leaders living in Cairo from another, and Faisal from a third who made King Husain to think for the first time in his life of a universal Arab movement. Till his death, Al Husain could never understand what an Arab Unity meant, he was first for a local movement, and then the idea of an Arab Empire caught his imagination and made him half insane.

Al Husain new movement for an Arab Empire was echoed and reechoed all over the Arabic world. The English used to release every Arab war prisoner caught from the Turkish Army and send him to Al Husain. Among those prisoners were very prominent soldiers including Nouri Pasha Assaid. The English were not only releasing those prisoners, but before releasing them give them a lecture on what the Husain Movement for an Arab Empire was. Those refined Arabs sent to Al Husain by the English were really the people who did understand the Arab Movement and who were really working to realise a universal Arab ~~XXXXXXXX~~ object. When Al Husain led his countrymen of Al Hejaz to fight the Turks, he was leading groups of Beduins, whose imagination was caught by the idea of looting and raiding. The movement was only given order and organisation by those refined Arabs supplied by the English.

The story of the Arab revolt, and the shattering of the so called Arab Empire is well known.

When Faisal entered Damascus, he did so as representing the Grand King of the Grand Arabic Empire. The Syrians did not only refuse to be subjected to the yoke of the uncivilised Hejaz, but they realised that the allies were not ready to encourage the realisation of the Arabic Empire. In the Syrian Conference held in Damascus on 7-3-1920, Emir Faisal, Commanding the Arab Army of the North, and the Representative of his Father in Syria was elected as King of Syria.

When Faisal accepted the invitation of the Syrian Conference to make him King of Syria, he was not aiming at working against the ~~Arab~~ One Arab Empire under one Arab King, and when Faisal went to the extent of approving the National Home of the Jews in Palestine, he was not working against the aspiration of the Arabs and their one unified empire. Faisal was well aware of the allies intentions, and well aware as well of his and his father's limited powers. He knew well that the Arabic empire was not possible. Instead of the Arabic Empire, Faisal, the diplomatic Genius, thought of an Arab Unity formed of free Arab United States. Such a Federation was something far beyond the imagination of the backward HUSAIN. Al Husain was too dull and too obstinate to think of such a new conception.

When Faisal went to Iraq, he was not only the king of Iraq, but was the Champion of the ARAB UNITY. Al Husain, his father was still for the One Arab Empire under him alone. He was too dull and too proud and self concepted to tackle political problems. The English tried several times to make him reason, but all were in vain. At last they sent him his friend Lawrence with the draft of the so called Anglo-Hejaz Treaty in which Al Husain was requested to agree with the status in Palestine and in Iraq, but Al Husain refused to sign it. His refusal costed him his throne. The English gave Ibn Su'ud free hand and after a few months from the date of Husain's refusal to sign the said treaty, Ibn Su'ud conquered Al Hejaz in 1924.

The removal of Al Hashmite Family (Husain family) from Al Hejaz, robbed Al Hejaz of its inspiration as the centre of the Arab movement. Though Al Husain was all for an Arab Empire, and was not diplomatic enough to tackle political problems, yet he was a big champion of the Arab movement all over the world. Ibn Su'ud is too ~~xx~~ primitive and too fanatic to be able to understand a universal Arab political movement. He is the head of Al Wahhabyin, who are absorbed in their fanatic beliefs. Such savages do not and cannot understand a nationalistic movement.

With the fall of Al Husain there remained Faisal ~~him~~ alone to nourish and protect the Arab Movement towards an Arab Unity. The Idea of one Arab Empire under one Arab King was abandoned for ever. Faisal the prophet and the Preacher of the Arab Unity did miracles in the course of the execution of his mission. The people of Iraq were divided into sects, mainly Sunniyin and Shi'iyin and were too fanatic to understand an Arab Nationalism. The Shi'iyin were more persian than Arabs in Their feelings and aspirations. They sanctified Kerballa- the place of the graves of Al Hasan and Al Husain, sons of Ali- more than they sanctify any other place. Kerballa was the centre of the Persians religious aspirations. The Persians, as Shi'iyin believe that the prophecy was to come to Ali and not Muhammad. Under Faisal loving hand, Iraq was remade into one Arab country. Most if not all religious dissensions were ~~removed~~ removed. Later they were to become more Arab than any other Arabic country, and more enthusiastic for the Arab Unity than ever. Faisal diplomatic mind led him to forget all family grievances against Ibn Su'ud and try to make peace with him. There was a time when Assu'udiyying were attacking the borders of Iraq and when they actually entered Transjordan. It was the English Aeroplanes that saved Transjordan of a terrible massacre at that time. Faisal, with the advice of the English, met Ibn Su'ud on board of an English battle ship near the Persian Gulf and established good relations with him in 1928. These relations were to be developed in 1936 into a new treaty between Iraq and Arabia as will be stated later. In his last visit to Paris, Faisal opened negotiations with the French authorities for the combination of Syria and Iraq under one throne, with one Capital in Damascus. France was to conclude a treaty with the combined Iraq-Syria kingdom in which all French interests were to be guaranteed. The negotiations were progressing favourably and the papers published at the time that Monsieur Bertleu drank the toast of ~~the~~ Faisal the king of the Combined Kingdom.

During his last visit to Palestine he stated that he was working hard with London for the solution of the Palestine problem.

When Faisal succumbed, the Arab Movement towards an Arab Unity went into a temporary relapse, but it must be noted here that by the time Faisal succumbed the following were already realised and established:-

1. The Arab countries were no more mute numbers in the large Ottoman Register. There were the Independent Iraq, the Independent Yemen, the Independent Arabia namely Hejaz and Nejd, Semi Independent Transjordan, Syria fighting for its independence and Palestine attracting the attention of the whole world.
2. The Arab Movement was no longer limited to certain classes of people but was the cry of every Arab.
3. There grew in the Arabic world a new Arab National conscience.

Two months ago Yasin Pasha Al Hashimi, the Premier of Iraq and the world famous Arab leader stood in the Iraq parliament and said that:-

" the other sister Arabic countries say that since the passing away of Faisal, Iraq abandoned its traditional universal Arab movement. I desire to declare here that nothing is so far from truth. In fact Iraq was absorbed in its own internal troubles since the death of Faisal and I am glad to announce now that Iraq have settled down its internal troubles and will resume its traditional Arab universal activities as known in the time of Faisal."

Iraq activities in the last two months towards the universal Arab movement were more than satisfactory. The Iraqians demonstrated for the support of Syria, the M.P.s of Iraq protested officially against France and the Iraqi Government authorised their representatives in Geneva to officially convey the protests of Iraq against France atrocities in Syria. Moreover Iraq was busy lately in concluding a treaty with Suudiyyin and Yemen for the well fare of the Arab Unity. This treaty will be discussed later.

Only last week, Yasin Pasha Al Hashimi gave a long speech in the Iraq Parliament in which he stated that:-

" during the internal troubles in Iraq of last year, my Government had to take drastic steps such as the imposition of the Law for the Defence of the Country, and other similar measures which can only be accepted and carried out satisfactorily in a nation whose NATIONAL CONSCIENCE IS RIPE. I am really more than proud of my country to observe that Iraqis have now established in themselves ~~AN~~ an Arab NATIONAL CONSCIENCE INSTEAD OF THE FORMER PRIMITIVE RELIGIOUS INSTINCTS."

It is this Arab National Conscience that is spreading far and near among the Arab population all over the Arabic world. This is why when Syria complains of something the other Arabic countries echoed the complaint, and when some Iraqi students go to Egypt or Palestine, they receive every possible means of celebration as the case with the Iraqi students who visited Egypt and Palestine last week. It is this awakening Arab National Conscience that is making even the savage Su'udiyyin to think and talk about an Arab Movement and An Arab Unity. What Faisal Su'ud, the Crown Prince of Ibn Su'ud saw in Palestine during his last visit to it, was more than enough to make even that desert tiger to think of an Arab movement

The New Arab Front under the
Influence of the English.

When Faisal thought of an Arab Unity, formed of United Arab States under several Arab Heads, he was not only a diplomat, but was a psychologist as well. An Arab Empire under one Arab King was something against the traditional policy of the English, in that it leaves them before one powerful front under the influence of one powerful man. Such a state gives them no chance for their political intrigues. Their policy can be better carried out if the Arabs get a king in Iraq, another in Yemen, a third in Hejaz, a fourth in Nejd, a fifth in Transjordan and so on. Again it is not in the psychology of the Arabs to accept one unified kingdom under one man.

Whether it was Faisal who first thought of making peace with Ibn Su'ud or it was the English who thought of that and directed Faisal towards that end, the fact remains that the idea was useful and quite ~~xxxx~~ expedient to both the Arabs and the English.

When war between Ibn Su'ud and Yemen broke out last year, Ibn Su'ud nearly swept Yemen, but it was the English who instructed him to stop. The English foresaw the dangers of Italy in the ~~xxxxxxx~~ Red Sea, they gave Imam Yehia the former pro Italians a good lesson, and then stopped the campaign. When the English observed the increase of the Italians in the Red Sea, they endeavoured to ~~xx~~ promote the good relations between Yemen, Arabia and Iraq. Now Yemen is to enter the new Arab Front as will be stated later. Two reasons made the English think of the present negotiations between Iraq, Arabia and Yemen for the formation of an Arab Front. These reasons are:)

1. The increase of the Italians dangers in the Red Sea.
2. The formation in last year of an Eastern Front including Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan.

Reason No.1 is well known and in need of no explanation. Reason NO. 2 may be detailed as follows:-

Encouraged by Russia and directed by her influence, there was formed in last year an Eastern Front including Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan. Iraq's borders have much to do with Turkey and Iran. Iraq was invited to enter that Eastern Front. When the invitation was published the Arabic papers commented saying that Iraq should enter it, so that the Arabs may have a strong unified Moslem front in Geneva formed of Iran, Turkey Afghanistan and Iraq. These will not only be Moslem and united in Geneva, but will be under the influence of Russia and can easily oppose the JEWISH POLICY OF THE ENGLISH. Taufiq Rushdi, the Turkish Representative in Geneva, when attending the funeral of King George tried to assure the English that the Eastern Front was a pacific front and that Iraq will fear nothing to enter it.

According to the Iraq Anglo Treaty signed by Sir Percy Cox in Baghdad on behalf of H.B.M's Government, and by virtue of which, Iraq became an independent State and a member of the League of Nations, it is clearly stated that England was responsible for the defence by arms of any foreign aggression against Iraq. That article and obligation made it impossible for Iraq to complicate itself in anything contrary to the policy of the English. Moreover King Ghazi seized an opportunity and declared that he was following the steps of his father in strengthening the bonds of friendship with the English. The English however did not lose any time and soon devised the newly formed Arab Front. I give hereunder details of the negotiations:-

Extracts from Iraqi papers:-

Shaikh Yusif Yasin, the representative of H.M. King Ibn Su'ud, accompanied by the Su'udi Charge' d'Affaires in Baghdad, Shaikh Ibrahim Al-Moamer, was received in audience by his Majesty King Ghazi, to whom he presented a gold and jewelled sword on behalf of H.M. King Ibn Su'ud.

Shaikh Yusif Yasin, the Su'udi delegate for the negotiation of a treaty of alliance with the Iraq Government, left Baghdad yesterday following the successful conclusion of his mission. Immediately before his departure, Shaikh Yusif sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Yasin Pasha Al Hashimi, thanking him most cordially for the hospitality accorded him by all during his stay in Baghdad. He concluded by saying that he hoped to return to Iraq shortly to complete the task already begun of promoting the welfare of the two countries.

An important advance towards a rapprochement between Iraq and the YEMEN is expected shortly, following the announcement that the Crown Prince of Yemen, Amir Saif Ul Islam intends to visit Iraq following his forthcoming tour of Egypt and Palestine. It is also reported that the Yemenite delegation which is expected to visit Baghdad shortly to participate in the treaty about to be concluded between Iraq and Su'udi Arabia will be headed by the foreign Minister of Yemen, Muhammad Ragheb Bey.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday the Prime Minister, Yasin Pasha Hashimi, stated that agreement had been reached on the provisions of the proposed treaty between the Governments of Iraq and Su'udi Arabia, which would shortly be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. His Excellency added that A CLAUSE OF THE DRAFT LEFT THE AGREEMENT OPEN TO ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF YEMEN OR ANY OTHER INDEPENDENT STATE.

According to the latest news, the Treaty has been returned already approved by Ibn Su'ud and was signed by the first letter of the two parties. It has not yet been promulgated.

There are sincere efforts being made for the annexation of Al Kuwait to Iraq. All the small protectorates around the Red Sea, and all are Arabs, may be annexed gradually to Iraq, Su'udi Arabia or Yemen. At least they may be included in the Arabs front as per CLAUSE LEFT OPEN mentioned by Yasin Pasha.

The splitted Syria into kingdoms and sub kingdoms, Republics and sub replublics, has already obtained an official promise from France for a unity. Even the Lebanon, the most Fanatic Lebanon, has officially submitted to France requesting unity with Syria. Should Syria get a treaty with France similar to Iraq Treaty with the English, it is more than certain that Syria will jump to the arms of the Arab Front, if not politically at least economically in the beginning.

It is to be noted here that Transjordan has free Customs Tarrif with Palestine, Arabia and Iraq. With the present good relations between Transjordan and Arabia and surely with Iraq, and with the English behind, Transjordan may be considered from now as included in the Arab front.

With the increase of the Italian dangers in the Red Sea, and with the ever increase of the international grave situation, the English will keep lenient with the Arabs and encouraging their movement for their Unity. And Why Not ? An Arab Front including all the countries of the Arabic speaking nations, with Egypt now waking up for participation into the Arab Movement, will mean something to England. The poor Jews will find themselves with no Arab friends and no English Champions. In no previous time, the friendship of the Arabs to the Jews was more important and more essential to the lives of the Jews as at present. It is more than criminal that either the Jewish intellectuals or the Arab ones should add any more fuel to the conflagration of hatred between the two cousin races. Suppose a world war breaks out now and England will find her position so awkward, what can the English do if the Arabs started a mad revolution ? I however, must admit here that the tone of the Jewish papers was much improved lately, and they keep talking about Jewish Arab understanding. Something more than is written in the papers should be done.

Portfolios Distributed in Tel Aviv

FOUR FOR LABOUR, FOUR FOR RIGHT WING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Tel Aviv Municipal Council
Division of Portfolios:

Mayor: — M. Dizengoff

Vice-Mayor: — I. Rokach
D. Hos

Finance Department: — I. Rokach
(Citizens)

Technical Department: — Zabarsky
(Labour)

Education Department: — Pinhas
(Citizens)

Water Supply and Street Lighting:
Benvenisti (Citizens)

Health and Sanitation Department:
Perelson (Labour)

Drainage Committee: — Shoshani
(Citizens)

Cultural Committee: — Gorfinkle
(Labour)

Social Work Department: — Perelson
(Labour)

heads of departments and committees. As no previous agreement had been reached between the two groups the eight portfolios were divided equally with the voting in each case being 8 to 7, the deciding vote being that of Mr. Dizengoff.

The meeting began over an hour late owing to the preliminary caucus of the Citizens Bloc which began at 4.30 p.m. and lasted for over two hours with proposals and counter-proposals from each side. None of these proposals was accepted by any of the groups.

At the beginning of the meeting the Mayor delivered a short address in memory of Dr. Hillel Yofe. He then read a letter of resignation from Mr. Nimorovsky of the Labour Party and Mr. Zabarsky, leader of the Opposition in the last Council and the next candidate on the Labour list was called to fill the vacant seat. Upon his arrival he was welcomed by the Mayor.

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The meeting of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council was held here tonight to decide on the appointment of eight

Mysterious Fire at Mr. Saicer's Home

General Merchants Strike for January 27

Unless a favourable reply is received from the High Commissioner to

Social

Dr. and Mrs. Mikve Isra... findings at noon.

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the Four Aces

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low club, and East's King forced the Declarer's Ace.

South now saw that he had eleven sure tricks. The simple way of producing the twelfth would be to finesse for the club Jack, but he arbitrarily decided that West held that card. The next thing he noticed was that if West should also hold the Ace of spades he could make twelve tricks on a combination squeeze and end play.

Accordingly, at Trick 2, South led a low spade from his hand, both to set up the eleventh trick immediately and to prepare for the subsequent squeeze. West could not afford to go up with the Ace as that would give the Declarer two tricks in the suit immediately and enable him to spread the hand for six odd. He ducked the spade and dummy's Queen won.

South now ran his eight tricks in the red suits, discarding a low spade from his hand on dummy's fourth heart; and a low spade from dummy on his fourth diamond.

Feminine Reflections

CHARM OF NEW "ANTIQUES" IN OLD COPPER VASES

By JULIA DAY

With the arrival of period architecture, it is perhaps inevitable that old-fashioned ornaments and curios of brass and copper should have an enthusiastic return. These "new-old" houses, with quaint corners and crannies are just made for them.

A copper warming-pan is the correct finish to an old-world hall. A brass card-bowl, and brass and copper curios on the hall table enhance the tone and old-world charm.

Copper kettles are inexpensive, and quite as useful as any other kind, though much more beautiful. Quaint figures in copper and brass on the mantelpiece and sideboard are also very effective in the dining-room.

By Candle-Light

To dine by candle-light is very fashionable, and the dining-table looks quite mediaeval if the candlesticks are of brass or copper, to reflect the flickering lights in a charming way.

In the drawing-room, a pair of large dogs or lions in these metals

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4:00 to

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(31.32 m.);

GSE — 11-

15.410 kc. (

(16.86); GS

GSL — 6.110

2:15 p.m. E

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Orchestra, (El

Hall.

3:00 p.m. EM

— An Organ

4:00 p.m. EM

thur Salisbury

ed from the

תשובות המפלגות הערביות להצעה

תוכיז ה"גוש הלאומי" לנציג. — שאלת העליה והקרקע לפני המועצה
צה"ל. — מאיימים בהתנגשויות.

להצעה, שלבד הקליטה אין מורד והוא נקבע על ידי הסוכנות היהודית בלי הסכמת הערבים.

הערבים נזכרו, שממשלה אינה מתחשבת בלל עם הדונים והחשבוניות של המוסתים הכרטיסים בנוגע לעניני קרקע ועליה. אותם הדונים והחשבוני גות מוכיחים בפירוט, שהנורמים למחומות בעבר הם: שמן עליה ומכיר דת קרקע. אי בטול הנורמים למחומות בעבר מוכיח, שהארץ תוסיף להיות מקור למחומות ובהכרח, אפילו אם תבין מועצה מחוקקת שאינה מרעפה את הערבים ביחס לעתידם. עם דרכי האוכלוסים בארץ למעלה מבת הקליטה שלה יהיו תוצאות אותה ההתנגשות הוראת יותר אינסוף ויותר עזות. אם נניח, שהסכמת של התנגשות ואסונות פוליטיים ומשכדים בלכיים לא תהי נישם, הרי העם הערבי דואג בכל זאת לפיומו הלאומי. כשמספר היהודים בארץ ישראל יהיה קרוב למספר הערבים בה יהיה פיום העם הערבי בארץ ישראל צפוי לזלזול. או יוכלו מסני המדינה היהודית, שהיהודים שאפו לה על ידי כך יתברר, שכל ההכרזות של אנשי הממשלה האנגלית והמוניסיטריים למחשבות מצ'צ'יל ועד אמרי ועד ה"ספר הלבן" של 1929, אותן ההכרזות האומרות שהעליה היהודית לא תהיה כמדת שתגרום נזק למעכה הכלכלי של הארץ בכלל ולערבים בפרט, לא באו אלא כדי להשקיע את עצבי הערבים בלבד.

במצב שכזה אסור לו לדון בהצעת של מועצה מחוקקת או באיזה הצעה או סוסד פורטי אחר שממשלת חוד מלכותו תאחו באמצעים פעילים, שיכיר טיחו לו את חיי ופיומו הפוליטי.

מפני שבות אלו מצא הגוש הלאומי לנחוצו להסנע מלהביע דעה עד שידע את השקפת הממשלה בנוגע לעליה ולסכורת קרקע, שבהן תלויים חיי העם הערבי ופיומו בארץ זו.

הגוש הלאומי בנשיאותו של עכר אל לאסוף ביי סלאח, שהחליט שלא להשיב להצעת הנציב בנוגע למועצה מחוקקת עד שהמפלגות הערביות יסכימו לו תשובה ממשרד המושבות לתוכיזם בנוגע לעליה ולאסור סכירת קרקע ליהודים, הניש לנציב את התוכיז הבא, בו הוא מסביר מדוע אין הגוש רוצה לחוות דעה בענין המועצה המועצה.

"הגוש הלאומי מתכבד להניש לה. מ את השקפתו בנוגע להצעה של מר עצה מחוקקת, שהואכתם להסביר את קווי העיסודים. הגוש הלאומי היה רר עה להניש את הערותיו להצעה אילו לא נצב לפניו הצל המפתיה של היצואה מן הארץ ומכר חיי של העם הערבי בארץ ישראל סתוך המשיכתה של עליה היהודים ומכירת קרקע.

מוכמת לו להגוש הלאומי, שהעם הערבי בארץ ישראל יהיה צפוי לכינון אם יוסיפו שערי העליה להיות פתור חים לרווחה ואם המשרד התנועה של יציאת קרקע מרשות הערבים לרשות היהודים, תנועת העליה נכחה בשנים האחרונות ומספר היהודים עולה עכ שוו ליותר מ-600,000. דבר זה יביא בלי ספק להתנגשות בין ערבים ויהודים ולאסונות פוליטיים ומשכדים בלכיים בתוסף מלחמת הפיום. את כה הקליטה של עולים בארץ מעריכים בהתאם להכנסותיה הכסותיה של הארץ. הכנסות אלו מספיקות. למספר מסוים של אוכלוסים. אם יגדל המספר המסוים תבוא התנגשות בין האוכלוסים ויחלו להראות סימני מלחמת הפיום. בשים לב לזה יש להכוע אם הכנסותיה הכסותיה של הארץ יכולות לסנע מספר גדול ממספר האוכלוסים של הארץ בהות. אם נעין היסב בדונים וחשבוני גות של המוסתים האנגליים נמצא, שלארץ ישראל נכנסו עולים במספר גדול מבת הקליטה. הגוש הלאומי רוצה

לענין זה ולכן ניתנו הרשות להספיד
רק לב"כ תמוסדות הארציים.

ההספידים

ראשון להספידים היה ד"ר הויזן
בשם הסוכנות, קרן היסוד וקרן קיימת
לישראל. ד"ר רופין הזכיר את בני-
תו הראשונה עם הסוכנות לפני 27
שנה, סיוריו בעמק יזרעאל שעמדו אז
לפנותו וחסידיהו של הסוכות על דבר
מצב הכריזות בעמק, הסוכות היה לא
(הסוף בעמוד 7)

היה זה הארון באותה הבית של
נים גר בו הסוכות בחיותו רופא יהי
מושבה ומבית זה יצאה ההלכות, צופי
בית"ם של זכרון יעקב שמדו על
הסדר יחד עם צופי בית"ם הריאלי
בחיפה, שהלכו לפני ההלכות עם דגל
מורה, מרכז קופת החולים של ההס
תדרות שלה זר גדול של פרחים
חיים, כהלכות השתתפו גם בני הסוד
שבות הערובות: חרד, עתלות, בתי
שלמה, בנימינה, נבעת עדה ושפיה.
באו רבים מידידי הסוכות ומוסדותיו

בועידת התאחד' הציונים הכלליים

ברכת הד"ר ווייצמן לוועידה

אחרי דבריו התורה של ה' מוסיב
זון עזב הד"ר ווייצמן לסוף מחיאות
כפים את האולם.

בישיבה ב' (לפני הצהרונים) נאמו:
ה' עזריהו, שעמד על שאלת החינוך,
ה' מ. טולדנו, שהצעה על הנוער והער
כד הכלל-ציוני, ה' מ. מרזיו, שהצעה
על שאלות הארגון. העיד טרליו מסר
דין וחשבון של ועדת הסגרים והוצי
דה אישרה 148 סגרים מ-24 נקודות.
לאחר ישיבה זו התכנסה לישיבה
הועדה המתמדת. הד"ר י. רוסה נבחר
ליושב ראש הועדה, שנתחלפה לשלש
(א) ועדת ארגון (שנתמפל גם בסגרים
ותקציבים), (ב) ועדה כלכלית, (ג) ועדה
ההחלטות.

ישיבה ג' (אחרי הצהרונים) הוקדשה
לויכוחים, שבהם השתתפו ה"ה ברשס,
שעמד על שאלות עיסוקניות ועל היות
סים עם החסידות; זכריו, שנע
בשאלת הכלכלה; הד"ר רוסה — על
ענין הקואליציה העל עמדת העובדים
הכלל-ציונים בהסדרות; הד"ר ב. צ.
מוסיונו — על ענינים אידואולוגיים
ותכנוניים; ד"ר שוהם, הסעיר על
סתירות בדברי ה' י. גרינבוים; ד"ר
בינבוסקי — המנין על הנחותיו של
גרינבוים, גרריו וזינבויצקי — הדור
רש להעמיד בראש שאלות חיוניות
ולא ענינים אקדימאיים; ה' דוד סור
בוים — על משאלות הנוער ועל צורך
בפעולה כלכלית; ה' תועור — על
שאלות החינוך; ה' א. ברליו —
ג"כ בעיקר על עניני החינוך; ה' גור
— העומד ג"כ על הצורך בפעולות
משיות; ה' מ. רבינוביץ — על עני
יני חינוך; ה' צימרחו — המדגיש
את ספעלי הסדרות העובדים בשטח
ההקלאות; צבי מיכאלי — סעיר על
על הצורך לבסס את התנועה על יסוד
דות משקים חוקים; ה' עזריאל — על
הצורך בעיבוד תכנית מדויקת; ה'
שחר — על העבודה העברית; ה'
פיטסונו — על הצורך בעבודה יום
יומית; ה' רוזנברג — על הנחוצות
של קשר מתמיד בין חסידים ותכנו
הדרוש התכנון.

בישיבה ג' כיום א' אחת"צ, (ע"ד
התחלת ישיבה ב' — ראה תוספת הע'
רב לגיון זה), בשעת נאום של ה'
א. ברליו, נכנס לאולם הד"ר ווייצמן.
הקהל הרב קם על רגליו וקיבלו בתשור
אות.

הד"ר ד"ר מוסיונו, מביע שמחת
הועידה ובברכתה לד"ר ווייצמן על בור
או לוועידה.

הד"ר ווייצמן (מת"כ)

„אתכם הסליחה אם לא ארבה כדבי
רים, עברתי מן הכורך עד רגע זה.
חלכתי מתעשייה לתעשייה, המתלכתי
בעבודה. שמעתי כמה תלונות וגם
כמה בשורות טובות. ולבסוף נכנסתי
הנה לברככם בעבודתכם.

כלי ספק: שאלות השוכות עומדות
על הפרק אצלכם. תפקיד חשוב הוא
לצוותות הכלליות להמשיך את עבוד
דת הקונגרס — לתבוא לאיתור בין
כחות היצירה: בין פועלים ואכרים,
בין בעלי תעשייה ופועלים. יש שאלות
מפורדות בין מעמדים, אבל יש רב
וון כל הכחות למען המטרה המשותפת
בת הגדולה המאחדת את הנגודים.
עשיתי התחלת נסיון לדבר עם באי
מות שכבות. אחדות, העומדים עכשיו
מנגד יותר מדי. באתי למספקנה, שלמי
רות הקשיים — אם אך תהיה הת'
אמצות צבורית — אולי יעלה בדינו
ליצור דבר מה. על הפועלים הנמצאים
בהסדרות הציוניות הכלליות, ליצור
איתור. ובשם שזכינו בקונגרס לבצע
את האיתור — כך עכשיו, תחת לחץ
חרבה רברים קשים, עלינו ליצור כחות
מאוחדים להגן על מה שהשגנו בארץ
ולרכז מאמצים לרכישת עמדות חד'
שות. אני מברך עוד הפעם את הועידה
דה ומאחל הצלחה.

ד"ר מוסיונו מודה בשם הועידה
לנשיא ד"ר ווייצמן בעד דבריו הסוד
עמים והחשובים. יש לנו רגש של
יית בשעה שאנו רואים את הקר-

THE PALESTINE POST

Only English Daily Newspaper in Palestine,
Trans-Jordan and Syria

Gershon Agronsky, Editor.

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January 20, 1936. Tevet 25, 5696. Shawwal 26, 1354.

The Arab Reply

The various statements on the replies given by the Arab parties to the offer of a Legislative Council which have now become public, conform in the main to general expectations. The Palestine Defence Party, led by the former Mayor of Jerusalem, and the Reform Party, headed by his successor, appear generally to accept the scheme but plead for an extension of the scope and powers of the Council, which in their view should also be competent to debate and decide on questions relating to immigration and land transactions. It is not quite certain whether the latter demands represent merely pious wishes or whether their protagonists will insist on some widening of the Council's authority before announcing their definite acceptance; but while tactical considerations may counsel a certain measure of reticence at this early stage of negotiation, there can be little doubt in the light of the general policies of these parties that they favour acceptance on the best terms that can be obtained in present circumstances.

INCISIVE OBJECTIONS

The reply of the Palestine Arab Party is couched in entirely different terms. This political group, which is clearly in close touch with recent radical developments in the Arab camp, considers the scheme as utterly inadequate to meet Arab aspirations and is not afraid to say so in frank language. After reciting once again the Arab demand for complete independence and drawing attention to what has been achieved in this respect in neighbouring Arab countries it subjects the proposed scheme to a devastating analysis. It is urged, in the first place, that while the Arabs constitute 85 per cent of the population of Palestine they are to be given only nine elected members out of a total membership of twenty-eight — a not very fair, but dialectically by no means maladroit presentation. Criticism is further directed against as many as three of the seats to be filled by election being allotted to the Jewish community, which it is claimed is not entitled by its numerical strength — if only Palestinian citizens are counted — to more than one and a half seats. Similar criticisms are raised against the appointment of sixteen nominated members, who by a strange interpretation are described as "subject to the Government as a matter of course," against the proposed nomination of representatives of the commercial community and against the appointment of a Chairman from outside. More incisive are the objections raised to the far-reaching limitations imposed on the competence of the proposed Council, more especially to the requirement of the High Commissioner's assent to the introduction of bills by private members, to the casting vote of the senior official member and to the overriding legislative power retained by the High Commissioner. From all these provisions the inference is drawn that the Council as envisaged in the proposals of the Government will be essentially an advisory and not a legislative body, limited even, it is alleged, in its advisory competence in important directions.

As against this stultified scheme of a legislative assembly the party demands the setting up of a national Government invested with executive power and responsible to a parliament representative of the actual numerical composition of the citizenry of Palestine. The external status of that Government, it is demanded, should be fixed by a treaty with the Mandatory Power, presumably on the model of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.

A CLEAR AIM

It will be seen that these demands, which are certainly not presented in the form of pious wishes, have but one clear aim: the immediate setting up of a virtually independent Arab government in this country responsible to a legislature of overwhelmingly Arab composition. This would imply the termination of the mandatory regime, the virtual paralysis of the progress of the Jewish National Home and put an end to the development of the country, which has reacted to the benefit of all sections during the past decade, and the repeal of the other international obligations solemnly undertaken under the terms of the Mandate. We cannot conceive of the Mandatory Power being a party to such a transformation. But the frank reply it has received to its proposals should enable it to realise the character and scope of the developments which it is opening up by the premature and perilous measure on which it proposes to embark.

BETWEEN

A by-product of every regular immigration is illegal immigration. However strict the control, desperate efforts to prevent it are inevitable. This of all countries, or one should say this has been true of all countries, which admit settlers in appreciable numbers. It is true of America and it is equally true of Palestine. Strangers and "blind passengers," as they are called, are a concomitant of legal immigration. To say that, by any means, to the illegality, but merely to the fact. Against this practice the Government concerned takes action which penalizes the smuggler and the smuggled way calculated to reduce to manageable proportions.

WHAT our Government during the last year has done to cut out the illicit traffic has been effective enough. It has said that where there are hundreds of uninvited men coming in, there should be only tens. Stricter frontiering and stringent port control have done their work. The Government has inflicted on persons who enter the country have had the effect abroad. The Government has their quota of offenders for their crimes. To the greater control new regulations have just been issued.

HOWEVER much understanding there is entitled to ask in the case of a sure something the offender, more the Jewish offender. When the appalling of the emigrants leave in the countries the desperation with towards this day can anyone doubt a single Jew who to enter this country in a civilized manner, high, to steal, by escaping the frontier guard the authorities good his entrance fugitive from a terrorised threat of arrest deportation by the illegal in nightmare. aggravated by

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U M S

Obituary

LORD FORSTER, P.C.
(Reuter)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The death has taken place of the 1st Baron Forster, of Lepe (Southampton), a former Governor-General of Australia, on the eve of his 70th birthday.

He leaves no heir, as both his sons were killed in the War.

Lord Forster had a long public career. As Mr. Henry William Forster, he represented Sevenoaks in Parliament for 25 years (from 1892 to 1919), and during that period was a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (1902-1905) and Financial Secretary to the War Office (1915-1919). He was made a Privy Counsellor during the War and awarded the G.C.M.G. in 1920.

From 1920 to 1925, Lord Forster (barony created 1919) was Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Federal Australia.

MEMORIAL TO LORD GREY PROPOSED

ARCHBISHOP AMONG SIGNATORIES

(British Official Wireless Press)

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A threefold memorial to the late Lord Grey of Falloden, who was Foreign Secretary at the outbreak of the War, is proposed in a letter signed by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others.

It is planned to set up a statue or bust in a central spot in London, to acquire and make over to the National Trust the castle adjoining Chillingham Park in Northumberland (a favourite spot which Lord Grey frequented), and to develop the research scheme for Ornithology maintained by the British Trust by forming a permanent Institute of Bird Studies to which Lord Grey's name would be given.

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AND GIRLS

PINNEY'S LIMITED

DEPARTMENT

JERUSALEM

JAFFA

H.E. the H.C.,

Jan. 20, 1936

ARAB CASE IN PALESTINE.

The Arabs have repeatedly declared what their national aspirations are. They aim at living in their country free and independent and enjoying all rights enjoyed by other independent nations.

They revolted against the Turks because of that. The fact that the allies did not keep their promise to the Arabs, does not change the faith of the Arabs in their right and does not lessen their efforts to realise their aspirations.

The Arab Youth Federation declares again and again ~~xxx~~ that the Arabs do not and never will recognise any obligations that stand in the way of their national aspirations and fully refuse to recognise any state of affairs established in their country as a result of the policy of the Balfour Dec.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Arab state of affairs in their country is intolerable and the Arabs do like to escape from it. They look forward with pleasure for any action that may really restore to them their peace and realise to them their national aspirations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The present Council does not realise the hopes of the Arabs and cannot solve their serious problems because:-

a. ELECTIONS

Usually the legislative councils are elected and representing properly the various classes of the nation. The present council include 16 seats appointed and 12 elected

b. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The proportional representation was not considered. The Palestinian Jews are only 20% of the inhabitants and were given more seats than they ~~deserve~~ are entitled.

c. FOREIGNERS.

The appointments of two foreigners in the council, of foreign nationalities and who are not subjected to the laws of the country, is something strange. These foreigners do not pay the taxes paid by the inhabitants and are not connected with the country, how do they enjoy the right of representation just as the Palestinians?

d. OFFICIALS.

The 5 appointed heads of departments in the council is contrary to all constitutional traditions.

E. PRESIDENT

The President should be ~~appointed~~ elected by the majority, and should not be appointed.

f. QUALIFICATIONS

The Government give the right to the Jews who entered the country legally and have not had the Palestinian citizenship the right to vote. This is strange. The Govt. may go in future another step and declare that all illegal Jews who entered the country illegally as real Palestinians enjoying the rights of the Palestinians.

POWERS OF THE COUNCIL

a. The very limited power granted to the Council makes it unfit as a representative instrument. The Administrative Council (not the Legislative) during the Turkish time were of better power than this so called Legislative Council. This Council can not even be compared to the councils in Lebanon.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration is one of the fundamental problems of the country but the council is only allowed to ask certain question about the schedules of the Labourers and the full authority on immigration is in the hands of the H.C.

FINANCE.

The council should have power to discuss the budget and increase or decrease what is necessary.

EXECUTIVE POWER

No executive power was granted to the Council. Usually such Legislative Councils elect the Executive Body of the Government.

PREVIOUS LAWS

No provision is made in the scheme for any amendment of cancellation of ~~of~~ any previous laws made before the establishment of the Council. ~~xtx~~ Such provision is necessary.

POWERS OF H.C.

most The H.C. was given more powers than the Council and ~~most~~ of his powers are really robbed from the Council that should alone obtain them. The powers of the H.C. are more than the powers of any Head of any Government in the world.

The powers of the H.C. make the council useless. The powers of the head of any Government in anywhere should and is usually confined within certain constitutional limits. The powers of the H.C. are not limited by any such limits.

RSUME:

1. The Arabs should be given their full proportional representation in the council.
2. No foreigners and no officials should enter the council.
3. Only Palestinian citizens should have the right to vote.
4. Increasing the powers of the Council to make it fit to work
5. Powers of H.C. be confined within reasonable & constitutional limits.
6. The council should control fully the policy of the Govt. and should have the right to elect the executive body of the Government and should also discuss and give opinion on all the affairs of the country.

REPLY OF THE NATIONAL BLOC.

H.E.

" The Bloc wanted to submit their views on the proposed scheme but what makes the Bloc refrain from doing so is the danger threatening the Arabs with extermination as a result of the continual immigration and sale of land. The Bloc is certain that the Arabs are being pushed to extermination if immigration and sale of land will continue."

if After a long series of such quotations the bloc end by saying:-

" Because of the abovementioned reasons, the bloc prefer not to say its word on the proposed Council until it hears from the Government what will its policy be in regard to the immigration and the sale of land, both threatening the Arabs with extermination. "

They refer here to the previous joint memorandum submitted by the parties including the demands of the Arabs from the government.

They refer here to the previous joint memorandum submitted by the parties including the demands of the Arabs from the government

As stated in my previous reports to you, the parties accept the council but each of them begins its memorandum with the usual eulogy when speaking of the past self rule the Arabs enjoyed during the Ottoman Empire and their revolution against that Empire for the sole purpose of securing their full independence and end by submitting suggestions for the amendments of the Scheme.

That is especially true of the Arab Party and the Arab Youths Federation. The National Party and the Reform Party as stated in my previous reports, tend to accept the council unconditionally. Both must have been clear and affirmative in their replies, but urged some amendments which do not exceed what Mahmoud Abu Khadra told me.

The Arab Party and the Arab Youths Federation, being both shewy and very fond of demonstrating self as national heroes, knew that the memorandums may be published some time, and it was because of that that they wrote their memorandums in the style you can see in them. Both memorandums accept the council but in a zigzagging way. Ragheb Bey and Dr. Khaldi have sense enough to be true and frank. They must have submitted their memorandums in a diplomatic way and in a diplomatic style. I have reasons to believe that both did thank H.E. for his efforts to realise the ~~XXXXXX~~ idea of the Council which was asked for by the Arab Parties long ago.

As stated several times before, the Arab Party, the Arab Youths Federation and all other parties will rush to the elections, once the council is enforced with or without amendments.

I forward to you herewith, besides the memorandums of the Arab Party and the Arab Youth Federation, the memorandum of the so called National Bloc. This Bloc as reported before, represent a few people of no political weight in the country.

The extreme young men of Akram and Hamdi are quiet lately. I do not think they will be able to do anything to stop the council should it come and the elections are announced.

EXTRA
MAD

Jan 16, 1936

For the first time in the history of the leadership in Palestine, the leaders are exhausting themselves by excessive self restraint in order to be able to keep secrets and allow nothing of their decisions to be leaking out. Each one of them is trying to shew himself an extremist, an Istiklali, a follower of Al Qassam. That is him in the open. In their memorandums regarding the Council each of them is more royal than the royalist. It was because of this contradiction that they decided that each party should submit a separate memorandum, and that each leader is so cautious to disclose a secret or allow something of his memorandum to be known. Al Kifah, organ of the Arab Youths Federation wrote yesterday a leading article enquiring why on earth do not the leaders publish their memorandums so that the public be able to know the situation? In my leader of yesterday (Wednesday) I stated that the parties organs meaning Al Liwa, Al Jamia Al Arabia and Al Kifah are writing about the council quite contrary to what their parties think of and contrary to the contents of their memorandums.

I am certain that the National Defence Party, the Islah Party (of Dr. Khaldi) and the Arab Youths Federation are all in favour of accepting the Council unconditionally. Though Al Liwa and Al Jamia Al Arabia keep attacking the Council, their party is already favouring it as can be seen from the Mufti's relations with the High Commissioner. In my leader of yesterday I stated on good authority that the Mufti already prepared the list of his nominees for the council. Yacoub Al Ghusain told me more than twice and in very clear language that they are in favour of accepting the Council and told me that it was my duty to encourage the acceptance as "FALASTIN" is the only paper that can openly and frankly speak about that. "Falastin" did support and encourage the acceptance of the council while Al Kifah, the organ of Al Ghusain and his party keeps attacking it every day. I wonder if they really think that this is SIASA?

On Tuesday we had no work because of the Greek New Year. I met Ragheb Bey and had a long talk with him. It is nonsense to worry about the number of seats or any other thing in the council, said he. What we need is the council, the idea, the representative body. Am I not Ragheb and is not Jamal Jamâl, and so on. What are we officially speaking? To what ~~xxxxxx~~ extent our influence reach when desiring to speak officially and to other nations? It is through the council, and the council alone that we can do something. Let them give me three seats and no more and then I will make them see what can I do. Personally speaking, I tell you Yusif, I do not believe the High Commissioner does really mean to give us a council. It is only a manœuvre.

Well, that is exactly what we knew and decided. We ~~xxx~~ decided to accept it unconditionally, said Mr. Isa to me when I conveyed to him what I heard from Ragheb Bey.

Speaking to Mahmoud Abu Khadra , he told me the same. We are in full accord with Ragheb Bey. We have already drafted our remarks and Ragheb Bey agreed to them. I sent them to Husain and will be returned to me soon. I can tell you off hand what they are, said Mahmoud Bey. They are the gist of what you wrote in your leaders in Falastin. I made them out with him as follows:-

1. On the establishment of the Council, the executive Council of the High Commissioner should be cancelled. Why should there be two councils? In his official communique on the council, the High Commissioner clearly states that he can issue bills when necessary with the High Commissioner in Council. That council should be cancelled.

2. During the absence of the Legislative Council the High Commissioner should not issue any bills with his council, as stated in the draft contained in the communique, but whenever necessary, the high Commissioner should at once invite the members for extraordinary meeting or meetings to discuss new bills. Palestine is not England. 6 hours will be more than enough for the High Commissioner to invite the members and have them all before him.

3. The Legislative Council should have the power to draft and discuss any bills without previous authority from the High Commissioner. So long as the High Commissioner is the final authority on all bills, and so long as the Council is limited within a certain range of discussions and so long as there will be a British President for the Council to see that no illegal discussions are to take place, why should the members obtain previous authority from the Lord of Lords before they can draft or discuss any bills other than those submitted by the Government ?

4. The council should be given more power to discuss the budget, the immigration and the sale of land.

2 a. The High Commissioner can issue bills without the council in very exceptional cases, say during disturbances or any other extraordinary cases.

EX-1118

ARAB MEMORANDUM UNDER CONSIDERATION

The High Commissioner has sent a communication to Arab leaders stating that the joint Arab memorandum was duly received by the Colonial Office and was now under consideration, according to a reliable source. The Colonial Office informed His Excellency that a reply would be forthcoming with the least possible delay.

The memorandum repeats Arab demands in regard to Jewish immigration, land sales to Jews, etc.

The letter of the High Commissioner is in reply to a request by Arab leaders that Government hasten their reply to the memorandum.

His Excellency's communication was to the effect that some time would be necessary for giving proper consideration to the Arabs' request.

Programmes

Y 16. (PALESTINE TIME)

Letfus. 8:15 EMPIRE — Musical Comedy (Gramophone). 8:20 VIENNA — The Humoreskimos. 8:30 EMPIRE — The Victor Olof Sextet. BRATISLAVA — Cittern Club of Bratislava. BUDAPEST I — "Rosenkavalier" Opera by R. Strauss. Relay from the Royal Hungarian Opera. Conductor, Erich Kleiber. 8:45 EMPIRE — Talk "Foreign Affairs" (E.L.) Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D. KOSICE — Military Band Concert.

9:00 p.m. EMPIRE Tunes of the Town. PRAGUE I — Relay from the Smetana Concert Hall in Prague. Czech Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Vaclav Talich. BRNO — Pianoforte Compositions by F. Chopin played by F. Schaefer. WARSAW — Light Music. BEROMUNSTER — Symphony Concert conducted by Othmar Schoeck. On programme: Friedrich Smetana: "My Fatherland." 9:10 BRESLAU — Dance Music. 9:30 EMPIRE — The Cafe Collette Orchestra, directed by John den in.

"POPULATION IS UNPREPARED FOR COUNCIL SCHEME"

Jews in Many Lands Deprecate Plan

(Palestine and PTA)

LONDON, Wednesday. —Protests against the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine are being voiced in many parts of the world.

At a press conference held last evening by the English Zionist Federation, Professor Brodetsky reaffirmed the Federation's opposition to the body, and emphasised that the Jews had been forced into a position of non-co-operation.

The Rev. M. L. Perlzweig declared that the majority of the population of Palestine were not yet mature enough for democratic institutions.

Johannesburg Meeting

A resolution of protest was adopted at a mass meeting in Johannesburg, at which Chief Rabbi Landau presided, in which it was maintained that the proposed Council endangered the legitimate rights of the Jewish people.

Various other Jewish communities throughout South Africa held meetings of protest.

Representatives of organised Jewry in Argentine have handed a resolution of protest to the British Minister at Buenos Aires for forwarding to the Colonial Office in London.

According to a Salonica report, a similar protest has been framed by Greek Zionists and will be presented to the British authorities.

Unregistered correspondence

8.00 a.m. tomorrow
 7.45 a.m. tomorrow
 9.10 a.m. tomorrow
 8.45 a.m. tomorrow

in, Burma, Siam, Straits Settlements and other countries in the Far East of posting at Head Post Offices:—

Unregistered correspondence

2.00 p.m. today
 1.45 p.m. today
 3.20 p.m. today
 2.30 p.m. today

erica and North Africa will leave to-day at Head Post Offices:—

Unregistered correspondence

8.00 a.m. tomorrow
 7.45 a.m. tomorrow
 9.25 a.m. tomorrow
 8.45 a.m. tomorrow

Bus Service

SCHEDULE

company and the driver on one line does not know the schedule of the others.

The Haifa branch of The Palestine Post has compiled a list of the various bus services as follows:

First Bus at	Last Bus at	Frequency of Service
5.30 a.m.	10 p.m.	Every 5 min.
5.40 a.m.	10.10 p.m.	
5.55 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	Every 45 min.
6.10 a.m.	11.45 p.m.	
5.30 a.m.	9 p.m.	Every 15 min.
5.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	
5.30 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	Every 10 min.
5.30 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	
5.50 a.m.	10 p.m.	Every 2 Min.
6 a.m.	10 p.m.	
5.50 a.m.	9.50 p.m.	Every 7 min.
6 a.m.	10 p.m.	

Water Flows Up To Jerusalem

Water has been more plentiful in Jerusalem during the last few days. The Ras-el-Ain system has been providing between four and five hundred thousand gallons daily and the water is being distributed at intervals of every three days.

This increased distribution is entirely unofficial as yet, because the Ras-el-Ain pipeline has not passed the experimental stage, but it is understood that as long as the water is received regularly it will be distributed.

The Municipal Council meeting tomorrow will act on the recommendation of the Water Board to reduce the price of water from 80 mils per cubic metre to 60 mils per cubic metre beginning January 1 and again to 40 mils per cubic metre on April 1 if, by that time, the Ras-el-Ain line is supplying all local needs.

Government Discontinues Loans to Cultivators

No further applications from cultivators for loans can be received by Government, according to an Official Communique issued yesterday.

On September 23 the High Commissioner decided to make the sum of L.P. 50,000 available for long term credits, in order to aid the cultivators in the hill districts.

The applications for loans, continues the Communique, which have already been submitted to the District Commissioners, are greatly in excess of L.P. 50,000 and the High Commissioner regrets that he has found it necessary in the circumstances to discontinue issuing application forms and that no outstanding forms should be accepted.

"His Excellency is satisfied," concludes the Communique, "that the period during which the issue of forms has been proceeding has been sufficient to permit of all proper applications being submitted."

OBITUARY

We regret to re-

Warning and Suspension of Newspapers

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE PRESS ORDINANCE

A measure which, it is stated, is a precautionary one designed particularly as a safeguard against the publication in the Palestine press at critical times of unverified statements which, while not likely to endanger the public peace, yet are likely to create alarm or despondency in the country, has been published in draft in the current Palestine Gazette as the Press (Amendment) Ordinance, 136.

Warning to Editor

Under Section 19 the Press Ordinance, 1933, if the High Commissioner considered that certain matter appearing in any newspaper was likely to endanger the public peace, he might cause the proprietor or editor of the newspaper or both of them to be warned that if the publication of such matter in the newspaper were continued the High Commissioner in Council would consider the question of suspending publication of the newspaper.

Suspension of Paper

The High Commissioner, furthermore, either with or without, hav-

ing caused the proprietor or editor to be warned, could if the High Commissioner in Council considered any matter appearing in the newspaper likely to endanger the public peace, by Order in Council suspend the publication of the newspaper for such period as he might think fit.

Powers Extended

The amending Ordinance extends these powers of warning and suspension also to cases where the matter appearing in the newspaper contains false news or false rumour calculated, in the High Commissioner's opinion, to create alarm or despondency.

The other subsections of Section 19 of the Press Ordinance (which have not been amended) provide that copies of a suspended newspaper may be seized by a Police Officer, Customs Officer or Officer of the Post Office, and the publisher of the newspaper liable on conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than L.P. 100 or both penalties.

Hebrew Museum for Hebrew University

The terms of the bequest made by the late Mr. Gedaliah Moshe Kootcher, of South Africa, to the Hebrew University show that the capital and income of the fund are to be utilized.

"for the purpose of founding or contributing to the Hebrew section of an Archaeological Museum of the Hebrew University for the collection of Hebrew records, relics and all matters and things of Hebrew origin and interest."

A Hebrew University announcement issued yesterday said that the estate is valued at between £40,000 to £45,000.

It will be known as the Gedaliah Moshe and Michael Kootcher Endowment, and is also dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Vladimir Zionist leader

Illegal Immigrants on Hunger-Strike

Nine illegal Jewish immigrants declared a hunger-strike in the Central Prison, Jerusalem, on Monday as a protest against their alleged continued imprisonment beyond the term imposed by the Court.

It is stated that, although bail was produced for two of the prisoners, the police refused to accept it on the ground that they had given false information regarding their country of origin.

Mr. M. Goldberg, a member of the Immigrants' Legal Aid Committee, visited the prisoners on Tuesday and succeeded in persuading two of them to break their fast.

REFLECTIONS

A SMALL INVALID

BY EVANS

... presents for friends and relations. Striped wall-paper might provide bookmarks, and plain postcards could be decorated as greeting-cards for birthdays. Little girls, of course, will prefer knitting or sewing for making their presents.

Farmyard and zoo sets of toys, are good to play with in bed. The mountainous scenery of the bed-clothes makes an interesting background for the tiny toy animals and people, and small daily additions to the set give the children something to look forward to.

Some Pets Permitted

If household tasks make it necessary to leave your little one alone, a live creature in the room will help to prevent the feeling of isolation. A canary or a bowl of goldfish are good companions for the child who has to lie down a good deal, while those further on the road to recovery will find a dog or a cat more lively play-mates.

It is a good idea to move a convalescent child to a different bedroom, preferably a sunny one with an interesting outlook. New surroundings give the child a fresher and more normal feeling, and renewed glimpses of the outdoor world will be a consolation until he — or she — is able to be up and doing again.

STIRLING PLAYERS IN SHAW PROGRAMME

'VILLAGE WOOLING' PLAY OF SHAVIAN WIT

(From Our Tel Aviv Correspondent)

Edward Stirling and his English Players have earned a reputation as ambassadors of the English Theatre, having performed in more than 30 countries during the last ten years and having thus carried English plays to many out-of-the-way corners of the globe.

The G. B. Shaw play, "The Village Wooling," which was presented on Monday night in Tel Aviv, is far from being one of Shaw's best, but nevertheless there are many examples of his scintillating and biting wit. He seemed to be "writing down" to his audience when he wrote this play, or how else can one explain such humour as: "Was your father a man of letters? — Oh, yes, he was a postman." But fortunately, there are sparks of spontaneity in parts of the play, which carry it through.

"The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" (on the same programme) is a pleasant Shavian adaptation of Shakespeare. G. B. S. tries to poke fun at the Bard of Avon, with his incessant jotting down of choice phrases, but, nevertheless, Will Shakespeare emerges from the play as a real person. It is a pleasant bit of tom-foolery and the mixture of Elizabethan and Shavian English is most successful.

A comedy by H. H. Davies will be given on Thursday night in Tel Aviv and will be repeated on Saturday night at the Haifa Club, Haifa. The company set sail for Europe on Sunday aboard the s.s. Patria.

Mrs. Pepys's Diary

THURSDAY:

Coffee Pudding

Expecting friends to sup with us and wishing to prepare a delectable sweet, decide upon a Coffee Pudding, made by first beating to a cream 2 oz. of castor sugar, and 4 oz. of good butter, gradually stirring into them a breakfast cold, strong

Wireless

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1936

Empire Frequencies

Two of the frequencies in each transmission will be used:

2:00 to 3:45 p. m. — GSG, GSF.

4:00 to 7:00 p. m. — GSG, GSF, GSI.

7:15 to 10:45 p. m. — GSI, GSD, GSE.

11:00 p. m. to 12:45 a. m. — GSC, GSA.

Listen in Tonight

8:30 p. m. BUDAPEST — "Rosenkavalier" Opera by R. Strauss.

9:00 p. m. PRAGUE I — Czech harmonic Orchestra conducted by Václav Talich.

9:00 p. m. BEROMUNSTER — Friedrich Smetana: "My Fatherland." Symphony Concert conducted by Othmar Schoeck.

10:15 p. m. EMPIRE — The London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Felix Weingartner.

2:00 p. m. EMPIRE — The Rutland Square and New Victoria Orchestra, directed by Norman Austin. Relayed from the New Victoria Cinema, Edinburgh.

3:00 p. m. EMPIRE — The News. 3:15 — The Leeds University Midday Concert, relayed from the University, Leeds. Mary Bradley (Violin). Joan Coxon (Soprano). At the Pianoforte, Edward Allman.

4:00 p. m. EMPIRE — Big Ben. Jack Martin and his Hotel Majestic Orchestra, relayed from the Hotel Majestic, St. Anne-on-Sea. 4:45 — "My Adventures in Arabia — Recent Wanderings" (El. Rec.) by Freya Stark.

5:00 p. m. EMPIRE — The Central Band of H. M. Royal Air Force. Conducted by Flight-Lieut. R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. Relayed from the Royal Air Force Headquarters, Uxbridge. 5:45 "Bound Away." (El. Rec.)

6:00 p. m. BORDEAUX LAFAYETTE — Chamber Music. 6:15 PRAGUE I — Song Recital by Nelly Baierova. WARSAW — Salon Music by the Gorzynski Orchestra. 6:30 EMPIRE — The News. MORAVSKA OSTRAVA — Jos. Bartos Plays his own pianoforte compositions. VIENNA — Cello Recital by Richard Krottschak. BUDAPEST I — Jazz. EMPIRE — Music by S. (phone).



Jan. 9, 1936

Judging from what the Arabic papers wrote, what speakers said and what the leaders published in official communiques, one would say that the council was definitely rejected. In one of the two memorial meetings held on Sunday in Haifa to eulogise Al Qassam, the Terrorist of Jenin movement, the council was attacked with violent terms and the Youngmen shouted several times "Down with the COUNCIL". The meeting I referred to was the one organised by Hamdi Al Husaini and Akram Zuaitar and the Istiklaliyin. Both the Palestine Arab Party, and the Arab Youths Federation had uncompromisingly rejected the Council in two official communiques published in the local papers, but..... it was stated in the said communiques that Jamal Al Husaini President of the first party, and Yacoub Al Ghusain, President of the second party, were empowered to present their parties views in the meeting of the parties to be held on Tuesday last.

If the Council was really rejected, why should they be empowered to present their views and the views of their parties in a meeting held to discuss the offer and bargain for its acceptance ? Rejection should mean rejection.

When the five representatives of the parties met on Tuesday, Jamal and Yacoub were the first to agree to the necessity of the council and of bargaining for its acceptance. Some amendments should be proposed and submitted to the Government. Four of the five representatives who met on Tuesday agreed to that. The one who dissented was Abdul Latif Salah who suggested that the question of the council should be left until the Government's reply on the memorandum of the parties including the demands of the Arabs be first received. I am more than certain that Abdul Latif simply wanted to shew himself as a hero before the public. To him the rejection or the acceptance of the Council would mean nothing. He and his party are too weak to hope to get a seat either by election or by appointment, and it would not mean much to him if he rejects or accepts the council.

The rejection of the council by the papers, by the speakers and by the parties in official communiques, in the way I mentioned means the rejection of the Council. Things in Palestine are different. When they say yes they mean no and when they say no they mean yes. The Arabs in Palestine are modernised Politicians. And why not ? Are they not being taught by the Western Politicians ? and where on earth can you find bigger liars than the politicians in the West ? I heard it from a very reliable source that in the time when Jamal was publishing an official communique denouncing the Council, Haj Amin was meeting the High Commissioner and assuring him that he (the Haj) will not fail him and that his offer will be accepted by the Arabs. That is modernised policy.

I met Ragheb Bey on Tuesday afternoon in Jerusalem. Met Mahmud Abu Khadra, Yacoub Al Ghusain and Hamdi Al Husaini on Wednesday (✓)

Ragheb Bey was clear and frank as usual. We will surely accept the Council, said he to me. Powers? What Powers Yusif? The English with Balfour Declaration behind cannot give us a council with better powers. We do not worry about Powers. We will accapet it even with no powers whatsoever. What we need is a Council, an official organ. When this council is established I will give the English and the Jews to know what Ragheb is. I will not accept an appointment nor will I enter the election. I will only direct the movement and will convert the Council into a Radio to broadcast to the whole world the crimes of the Policy that is being carried out in Palestine by the English and by the Jews. The Council will be a broadcasting Station and nothing else.

Mahmoud Abu Khadra told me that after 6 hours' meeting he and Husain convinced their party that the council should be accepted with or without powers. They agreed to submit some proposals for amendements which, he said, are the same as those spoken of by Falastin in its editorials of last week.

Yacoub Al Ghusainsaid to me in the office of the Federation and in presence of Said Khalil, Saliba Arida and Hasan Wafa Dijani that it is the duty of every Arab to accept the council. We need an official organ that empowers us to at least submit official protests against the crimes of the policy in Palestine. The Jews have agreed to send half a million from Germany to Palestine within the coming four years. How can we stop this, or at least stop part of it without a council?

Speaking of the proposal submitted by Abdul Latif Salah ~~rgk~~ regarding the necessity of leaving aside the question of the Council until the Government reply to the Memorandums of the Parties, Yacoub said that the proposal was fundamentally wrong. In our previous memorandums, referred to by Abdul Latif, we submitted proposal ~~for~~ regarding the self government, the immigration and the sale of lands. These all are included in the Council now offered. What is the use of awaiting the reply of the Government? The offer is itself a reply.

Hamdi Al Husaini is a member of Al Husaini family of Gaza. He is an old friend of mine. He is a communist, spent some time in Russia and is a terrible extremist. Akram is his student. For the last few years, Hamdi divorced politics because they were in his opinion no politics. When Al Qassam played his terroristic part in Jenin, Hamdi wrote in white and black in the Arabic papers saying that the movement of Al Qassam renewed his belief in the nation and that he determined to appear again. He and Akram orgaised the late meetings of the young men in Nablus, Jaffa and Haifa.

Why do not you organise your movement and form a body of your young men, said I to Hamdi.

Hamdi said:-
Organisation means a party. Parties in Palestine are all fiasco. Even the Istiklalayin proved themselves to be as bad as any parties known in Palestine. They are all liars. Dirty liars. Do not believe them. They all accept the Council and are hungering after it. Even if they refuse as parties, they will accept it and enter the election as individuals. Liars all liars. Is not Haj Amin my cousin, but he is a big liar. Our new movement is progressing but I wonder if we could really do something. The educated youngmen in Egypt form a class big enough to do something. Our educated young men are very few and cannot stir the soul of the nation. I am going to resist and attack and will either fail or rouse a strong movement, a revolution. My hope in a revolution is weak. Our people, and even most of our young men have no ideals. Haj Amin and his like are their Ideals. What a shame. What a filth.

The parties will draft their proposals for amendments today, Thursday and will phone up the result at night. I am writing at five O'clock in the morning. I promised Mrs Levy to write down the proposed amendments but I think it is better to phone up the exact amendments.

Arab Congress

In Cairo .

The Arab Congress held its first sitting on Saturday morning at the Gezira Casino under the presidency of Mawloud Mokhliss Pasha , President of the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies . After the names of the delegates had been read Dr. Abdel Hamid Said , President of the Young Men's Moslem Association suggested that Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha , President of the Egyptian Parliamentary Committee for the Defence of the Arab Cause in Palestine should be elected as ~~PPPPPPPPPP~~ Chairman of the Congress Executive Committee and this was approved . ~~THE FOLLOWING~~ ~~WERE THEN ELECTED~~ The following were then elected as members of the Executive Committee : Mawloud Mokhliss Pasha , Fares el Khoury Bey , Hamad el Hassel Pasha and Dr. Abdel Hamid Said . A Proposals Committee was then formed consisting of Jubran el Twaini Bey , Khalil Abu Juda (the Lebanon) , Ibrahim el 'a' iz , Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Bey , Ibrahim Attar Bashi , and Mtre . Tewfik el Sam'ahi (Iraq) ; Nassib el Bakri Bey , Mazhar Raslan Pasha , Dr. Tewfik el Shishikli and Sheikh Said el Duff (Syria) ; Mawlana Lifayat Allah , Mr . Abdel Rahman el Siddiki and Mawlana Mohamed Irfan (India) ; El Sayed Abdel Khalek el Tireissi and El Sayed el Mecci el Nassiri (Morocco) ; El Sayed Abdel Rahman Omar (China) ; El Sayed Emile el Ghouri (Arab residents in America) ; and El Sayed Muhiyidin el Anassi (The Yemen) .

That
(I) ~~to recommend~~ the experiment of the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine , which has proved a failure , should be abandoned and that the necessary guarantees ~~should~~ for the protection of the rights and interests of the Jews now living in Palestine should be given .

(2) That Jewish immigration into Palestine should be stopped forthwith and that immigration in the future should be subject to a nationality law to be enacted later by a national government .

(3) That a constitutional rule should be established in Palestine with a parliament to be elected proportionat of Arabs and Jews .

(4) That the parliamentary government to be established in Palestine and Transjordan should be left free to decide its own destiny and to fix WSP its foreign relations and, further, ~~should decide~~ to decide whether it should be attached to Syria.

(5) That a treaty of friendship and alliance should be concluded between the new State on the one part and Britain and France on the other on the same lines as the Anglo-Iraqian Treaty on condition that the political.

civil and religious rights of the Jews and other minorities should be guaranteed .

The note further ~~contained the following~~ state that the practical means for the carrying out of these proposals would be :-

~~That~~ That the British Government should be asked ~~by the~~ through an Arab delegation to be formed for this purpose to ~~issue a declaration announcing the following :-~~
~~That~~

- (a) To stop Jewish immigration into ^{its} Palestine .
 - (b) To express ~~the~~ consent to study these proposals .
 - (c) To issue a general pardon .
 - (d) To release all the exiled .
- (2) That Palestine should have a constitution similar to that of Syria .
- (3) That the new parliamentary government should conclude a treaty of friendship and Alliance with Britain .
- (4) That After Palestine joining Syria a treaty of friendship and alliance should be concluded between the new State of Syria ~~and~~ on the one part and Britain and France on the other .

The note concluded by saying that in the event of the British Government refusing these proposals ~~all the Arab and Moslem peoples would consider the attitude of the English and the Jews as hostile and should be received~~

World .

Then a proposal from two Egyptian Deputies namely , Mohamed Abdel Latif Diraz and Mohamed Dessouki el Far was read . This was that a committee should be formed of the Congress delegates to spread propaganda for Palestine in various countries ~~ESPSP~~ in order to show that while statesmen were working to avert war the English were torturing humanity in Palestine , and further that ~~PRISPESSANSTSEPP~~ a member of the Egyptian Royal family , preferably H.H. Prince Omar Toussoun , should be asked to place under his patronage the committee formed to collect subscriptions for the Arabs in Palestine . Also that Senators and Deputies taking part in the Congress should ask their respective Governments to interfere with a view to securing a solution of the Palestinian question .

The Indian delegates suggested that the proposals should be translated into English in order to be able to take part in the discussion . The President of the Congress suggested that the proposals should be distributed to the delegates and at the same time referred to the Proposals Committee for study and report . This was approved .

Radwan el Sayed Eff. an Egyptian Deputy suggested that the British Government should be given one month's notice that unless it abandoned the policy of partitioning Palestine the Arab and Moslem nations ~~WHICH~~ connected

with Britain by treaties would consider these treaties as null and void and would ~~separate~~ take another path to reach their object .

El Sayed Abdel Khalek el Tirreisi , a Moorish delegate suggested that a peaceful attitude should be taken towards the British Government first and if this attitude proved futile the Moslems nations would then ~~take~~ take a hostile attitude which would be very harmful to Britain .

The President of the Congress suggested that in order to save time each delegate should put his proposals in writing and submit them to the Proposals Committee . This was approved .

Jamal el Hussein Bey (Palestine) then ascended the rostrum and remarked that it was more than often difficult to translate proposals prompted by ~~only~~ feelings into action and suggested that the proposals should be ~~submitted~~ submitted to the Committee concern to be discussed in a calm atmosphere . He concluded by saying that the Congress , composed as it was of able ~~and~~ experienced men could not be expected to pass impracticable resolutions .

El Sayed Tewfik el Sam'ani (Iraq) disputed the proposal made by the Egyptian Deputy Radwan el 'ayed and enquired ~~and~~ would be the position of the Arab and Moslem nations if the sponsors of the partitioning scheme

did not yield to right by means of warning and threat ? And would , in this case , the Arab and Moslem nations repudiate their treaties with Britain and resume struggle for other treaties which ~~they~~ they might not reach ?

Commenting upon the Syrian delegation's proposals he said that ~~there is no opportunity to discuss the idea of attaching Palestine to Syria~~ it was not opportune to discuss the idea of attaching Palestine to Syria

The Proposals Committee held a meeting about noon on Saturday under the presidency of Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha and discussed the proposals of the Syrian and Palastinian delegations . It decided to form a sub- committee composed of Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha (President) , Jamal el Hussein Bey and Awni Abdel Hadi Bey . The sub- committee held a meeting at 9.3. p.m. at the house of Allouba Pasha at Heliopolis at which it drew up a report considering the Balfour Declaration as null and void .

The Proposals Committee held its ~~second~~ second meeting at 9 p.m. yesterday at Gezira Casino and was attended by Bahi el Din Barakat Pasha , President of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies and Awlud Mokhliss Pasha , President of the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies . After long deliberation the meeting approved the sub- committee's report in which the Balfour Declaration was considered null and void . It will hold its third meeting at 9 a.m. to- day to study and report on the other proposals

of the Syrian and Palestinian delegations .

The Congress will hold its concluding sitting at 5 p.m. to-morrow to pass resolutions .

Hamad el Hassel Pasha gave a tea party on Saturday ~~at Heliopolis~~ at Heliopolis Palace Hotel in honour of the delegates . Another tea party ~~was given~~ was given in their honour by the Lebanon Club in Sharia Tawfik. A tea party was given ~~in their honour yesterday~~ at 5 p.m. yesterday in their honour by the Young Men's Moslem Association and at 7 p. M. by the Sudanese Club .

A tea party will be given in their honour at 5 p.m. to-morrow by Tewfik Doss Pasha and at 6.30 p.m. by Bahi el Din Barakat Pasha

The Eastern Feminist Union will hold a meeting at 5 p.m. on Saturday , October 15 under the presidency of Mme . Huda Hanem Sharawy , leader of the Egyptian feminist movement to discuss the Arab cause in Palestine .

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A lmost unparalleled in the history of the Arabs^{and} ~~the~~ religion of Islam ~~is~~ is the importance of the role in world events ~~now~~ being played these peoples and this religion today. ~~Almost~~ the entire southern ~~and eastern~~ shores of the Mediterranean--Morocco, Tunis~~and~~ Algiers, Libya and Egypt--on the east coast, Palestine and Syria, and in the extreme northeast the Sanjak of Alexandretta-- each of these in its turn has, at some recent date, featured as front page news. Along the northern coast of Africa it is the Spanish conflict and the courting of the ^{Arabs} ~~natives~~ of that region that has turned the eyes of the world there--Mussolini's triumphal march into Libya and Cyraenaeica, Egypt's treaty of friendship and alliance with Great Britain, Palestin's chronic Arab-Jewish troubles, the Syrian and Lebanese treaties of independence from France, the negotiations for a four-power pact among Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, the ~~R~~ Turko-Syrian conflict over the Sanjak of Alexandretta--there's little doubt tnat the Arab and Moslem world has come to the fore and ~~is~~ is making itself heard on the s~~a~~ge of world events today.

✕ For the ~~general public~~ of the western world the Terms "Arab, Moslem, Islam" have always held a certain fascination. With them are associated stories of adventure and romance--the burning ~~sands~~ sands of the desert, bright ~~moonlight~~ moonlit skies, ~~gorgeous~~ gorgeously robed sheikhs on handsome steeds, and the like.

How, actually, do these people live? What, if any, is the goal for which they are striving in life? What are their aims and ambitions? In what way are they concerned, and what part do they play in world events? And, covering so vast an expanse of territory, what ~~is~~ is the relationship among them? What, besides their religion, have the Moslems of Morocco

in common with the Wahabis of Saudi Arabia? To what extent are the Moslems of the Yemen interested in the ^(yem)struggle for independence of the Arabs of Syria or Palestine? Is there any feeling of political brotherhood among them?

^{Answer}
To reply correctly to all this one must first delve into the characteristics of these peoples. What racial traits have they in common? In the Arabic speaking countries there is the common language--Arabic. There is, also, another characteristic which all of these masses have-- a characteristic peculiar not only to Arabs, but ~~all~~ to all races and nations of mankind whose masses are ignorant and for the most part illiterate. ^{They} These millions upon millions are ~~far from~~ in most cases oppressed, living under a feudal system with rich landowners ^(as) overlords. It is no exaggeration to state that the number of illiterates among the Arab masses everywhere averages no less than ninety percent. Nor is it an exaggeration to add that these masses wherever they are find it extremely hard to maintain themselves even in the most miserable manner. The standard of living among the poor fellaheen and the Bedouins can be rated among the lowest in the world. It is the usual thing for peasant families of eight or ten to live in a miserable mud hovel together with their goat, or donkey or any other livestock they may possess. And this is the ⁵⁰⁰class that comprises the largest majority of the Arabs everywhere. The squalor and poverty in which they live afford little ~~inclination~~ towards any outside interest in life.

One often hears of Americans being accused of being a money mad people, and that they worship the almighty dollar. Foreigners having this opinion

should spend some time in Arab countries. Their ideas will soon ~~xx~~ change. They will ~~a~~ look upon Americans as idealists of the highest type. I know of no other race in the world more greedy and money mad^{ly} than the Arabs. In the case of the poor masses this can readily be attributed to their misery and poverty, while with the rich it is due almost entirely to the power it provides as well as the sheer love for Mammon. Hoarding of gold and silver mostly the former, is a common habit among the wealthy ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Arabs. They will place no trust in a bank or bank notes. Invariably they will exchange their paper for gold, stuff it into empty kerosene tins and bury deep in the ground under their homes.

Charity, as it is known to westerners^{ed}, is almost inexistent among the Arabs. Orphans, widows, cripples, aged men and women ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ receive no better care in Arab countries than dogs or cats, while feelings for animals are ~~definitelyxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ entirely unknown. An orphan asylum, a home for the cripple and aged endowed by individual wealthy Arabs-- and there are many wealthy ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ ones among them-- does not exist in any of their countries. Perhaps the best example of the heartlessness of the so-called "better class Arab" is typified in the exploitation of the poor laborer. It is the usual thing for Arab workmen to toil from sunrise to sunset for a pittance ranging from twelve to twenty-five^{cents} a day.

The Arab capitalists' fear of socialism or any labor movement is so strong that it almost reaches the point of a "phobia". Their theory is that the poor were created to serve the rich and help them amass wealth. The argument advanced is that the masses, whether rural or urban, are sufficiently

happy with the little they have. They know of no more and they want no more. However, a short talk with the fellah in the village or a laborer in the city will more than suffice to convince even ⁹⁰⁰ the most skeptical of the deplorable conditions under which they live, and how eager every one of them is to improve his lot--even if only a trifle. But for centuries their aim has not been realized. To this day they are downtrodden and oppressed by their masters--be they landowners or building contractors. A plea for a small increase in wages or half an hour's absence from work brings forth only more abuse and often beating by the tyrannical master. If slavery is supposed to have been abolished, what can one call this 20th century treatment of the Arab ¹⁴⁴⁰ working masses. The population in anyone of these countries may best be described as so many million slaves serving so many hundreds or thousands of slavedrivers. There is no doubt that the tale of the sufferings of the Arab masses in their native lands could fill many volumes.

It is most amusing to anyone well acquainted with conditions in Arab countries to hear the cry of their leaders for independence and freedom from the political yoke of foreign powers. The nationalistic movements that have cropped up since the War in almost all the Arabic speaking countries are nothing less than ¹¹⁴⁰ another instrument in the hands of these leaders for attaining more power, amassing more wealth and increasing their slave-driving. A visit to independent Iraq, Syria or Egypt more than proves that the lot of the under-dog in any of these countries has not improved one iota, economically or in any other way since time immemorial. To the credit of Iraq, however, it should be mentioned that since the coup d'etat by General Bakr Sidky Pasha on October 30th of last year that country has a Prime Minister,

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et Bey Suleiman, of whom any nation in the world could be proud. For the
at time in my long experience and observation in the Near and Middle East
have encountered ^{an Arab} ~~a man~~ whose honesty ~~integrity~~ and integrity are absolutely
above reproach, and whose only thought and ambition is to improve the lot of
his people. But, unfortunately, such personalities as Hikmet Bey are so few and
far between among the Arabs that one loses almost all hope of ever expecting
a higher standard of living for these wretched souls.

On the whole Arab political leaders everywhere are exploiting the conditions
of their masses for platform speeches and press propaganda in order to gain
sympathy and support, also ^{to} appear before the world as patriotic heroes and
benefactors of their nation.

It is doubly unfortunate that one finds many westerners, both Europeans
and Americans, who are inclined to sympathize with these political leaders by
whose smooth tongues they are easily swayed. These westerners consider it their
duty to help these leaders in what they call "their struggle" to free themselves
from foreign yoke, not realizing that from a purely humanitarian viewpoint
nothing could be better for the masses in Arab countries than administration
by a great western power at whose hands these downtrodden peoples receive
¹⁴⁰⁰ more justice and humane treatment than from any of their own compatriots.

~~#####~~ Palestine rebels as vagabonds. "How is it then that you come to negotiate with worthless people" ⁵⁰⁰⁰ he asked Newcombe. Answer was "Tell Lloyd vagabonds say no." When queried on Traqi attitude told Newcombe must see Ibn Said.

Although Arabs now permitted return to Palestine who once cited as outlaws, they mistrust this move of Britain and look at it simply as cheapest way to bribe them. Mufti has not forgotten nor forgiven own status as exile.

Note: Friendly feeling toward Turkey enhanced by religious feeling that part present difficulties came of fighting with infidel against country of Califf. New Califf in Istanbul might unite Arab world now religiously as well as politically divided. Mussolinis claims as protector Islam regarded as absurd but even his feigned sympathy believed of some value.

Dec 31/1935

In a private interview when Ragheb Bey speaks to me as an elder brother, he said to me last Saturday that:-

" It was not true that I was disappointed because the presidency of the Council was to be given to an outsider, as stated by the Jewish papers and by other people. I was expecting that long before now. In fact it was I who proposed to Sir Wauchope that the President should be appointed from outside. It was Sir Wauchop's opinion that the Chief Secretary should be the President. I proposed an outsider.

That was discussed during the interviews H.E. made with me and other Arab leaders. "

Ragheb Bey was in Jaffa on Saturday and when I shewed him my fifth article on the criticism of the Council before being printed and in which I openly recommend the acceptance, Ragheb Bey said to me:-

" We will agree and favour the acceptance. The Arab Youths Federation are also of this opinion. The Mufti's party are in favour of accepting the Council but they desire to have others announcing the acceptance first. "

What else could the Arab do? Can the leaders refuse the council? and if they did, on what ground? Non-Cooperation? But these were themselves who rejected the Non-Cooperation Policy proposed in the General Arab Conference of 26-3-1933. No more cheap games can now be played by those leaders. Haj Amin can no more refuse the Council for Non-Cooperation while he is getting his salary from the Government, as he did in 1922. (See attached extract from the Palestine Post containing translation of my fifth article on this subject.)

There remained to say that the Arabs should refuse the Council for lack of powers. They refused the Council of 1922 for non cooperation and for lack of powers. After 13 years the British gave them the same old council. During those days the British were governing the country and reshaping it and its destiny without the slightest consultation of the Arabs. During the past 13 years the Arabs roused several times, killed so many Jews, but the British were never changed.

There is one way to make the British submit to the demands of the Arabs and that by means of BLOOD as that shed in Egypt. When the Egyptians were demonstrating against the British and shedding their blood as signs of insatiable hatred of the British, Al Kassam and his terrorists were conducting a new mode of protest against the British, but our leaders never dared to mention Al Kassam or encourage his new MODE. The public in Palestine did canonise Al Kassam, but what can a public do without a daring leadership? And if the leaders who have been directing the movement since the occupation till now are against ~~any~~ Non Cooperation and violence, how and why should they refuse the Council?

The movement of Akram Zuaitar and his colleagues is still weak, too weak to be able to lead a nation.

In the course of my articles in criticism of the council, I said that the Arabs elected in the Council may, if found the Council a useless institution, withdraw and being a recognised representative body, can raise a strong protest echoing in the whole world.

A friend of mine, a ~~Jew~~ Jew, was talking to me on this subject and said :-

" I imagine that the Arab members will withdraw after a meeting or two and the Council will prove a failure and the High Commissioner resign in consequence."

All I can add to the prophecy of my friend is that should this be materialised, and it is very possible to be materialised, the leaders will lose their last ~~xxx~~ chance and it would not be impossible that Akram and his comrades will lead a real extreme movement in Palestine.

I attach herewith an extract from the Palestine Post of 31-12-1935 on "PALESTINE DISORDER AS AID TO ITALY".

I have something very private to add to that. Some months ago, "Falastin" and probably other papers as well, wrote that the Pope was coming to visit Palestine this year, 1935. There were real preparations for his coming. Lately no fresh news on this subject were published.

During my stay in the C.M.S. Hospital, Gaza, Dr. Hargreave, a prominent member of the C.M.S. and a close friend of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem told me privately that THE POPE WAS TO COME TO PALESTINE BUT HE WAS REFUSED ADMISSION IN A POLITE WAY. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WAS A TRICK MADE BY MOUSSILINI. THE POPE WAS TO COME TO PALESTINE TO ROUSE THE FEELINGS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD AGAINST THE BRITISH POLICY IN THE HOLY LAND.

I also enclose two copies of letters for information. Abdul Razzak Al Alami was graduated in London University last year.

COPY

THE COUNCIL OF ACTION FOR PEACE & RECONSTRUCTION

LONDON

3rd. December 1935

My Dear Abdul,

Your well known hand writing gave me a thrill for I thought you had at least disappeared into the wilds of the desert and occupying a black beduin tent, preparatory to gathering your warriors together and swooping down on the Jewish neighbours of Palestine .

I am now in London and am General Secretary of the Council of Action, which is a non - party organisation designed to concentrate public opinion on the two issues of peace and Reconstruction, and I am enclosing for your perusal a copy of the policy.

We have secured the election of a Group of 67 members pledged to this policy. The idea is that this should develop into a movement capable of taking the place of the now almost defunct Liberal Party.

I think that there is no particular significance in the large number of Jews and pro-Jewish English candidates who have lost their seats at this Election, as there is no particular issue raised of racial character. However I will at all times be only too glad to use what introduction I can give to get the case of the Arabs placed in the best quarters, and I would appreciate very much from you the names of your leading representatives here in London and we could keep in touch, so that when any action became necessary it would be easier to pave the way.

I do not know quite what Lloyd George's mind is on the Jewish problem in Palestine, but I do know that he is definitely alarmed to some extent as to what is happening to the Arab population.

Please give..... etc. etc.

Yours etc.

My Dear Abdul,

I was simply charmed to get your letter and also the statement of the Arab case. I have been thinking very hard about the situation in Palestine just recently and have been making some enquiries here in London and it seems to me you have got to act quickly and along the following lines:-

Increasing pressure for the establishment of self Government machinery based on a proportional representation for Arab and Jews and other interests. This, as I told you, when I was with you, is the only way to obtain that sympathy from this country which can be aroused in your favour.

The Jews will fight hard against this and quote the need for paternal Government for sometime simply in order to expand their numbers and to ensure that when the Government is established they will be the majority party. There is, therefore, no time to lose. I shall try and have questions asked in the House of Commons with regard to arms importation in Palestine and case of illegal arming by the Jews, but I think the time has come now when the Arab population must face out to the need of consistent pressure being brought upon the British Government. A considerable amount could be done at a cost of £ 2000 per year on the following lines:-

(a) The establishment of an office for parliamentary work here in London, and the recruitment of influential people by some little such as "The Friends of the Arabs of Palestine."

(b) There should be moderate statement of your case and particularly of your willingness to have a form of self Government, which should not be too anti - Jewish in flavour, but it should have as its objective the securing of an Arab majority in the legislature of Palestine. The other terms should contain a specific statement of the jurisdiction rights of that Assembly.

I am more than ever convinced that a carefully prepared and continuous campaign through the press backed up by suitable action in Parliament, provided it is aimed at the perfectly constitutional request, for a form of self Government under the Mandatory agreement, would meet with success.

YOU OUGHT VERY QUICKLY TO HAVE A COUNCIL FORMED, if one does not already exist, for the whole discussion of this point and I am perfectly willing to draft a careful statement for you to place before that council. Take no mistake, there is every intention on the Jewish side of claiming full self Government IN ABOUT 5 YEARS TIME AND THEY WILL USE ALL THEIR INFLUENCE FINANCIALLY AND POLITICALLY TO SECURE WHAT THEY BELIEVE IS A FAVOURABLE COUNTRY TO EXPLOIT.

Get this meeting together at an early date. If possible get them to put funds for such a campaign as I have outlined. Ask for the interest of King Fuad of Egypt. If you like I will see his Ambassador here to survey the ground, because there is no reason why, if the discussions which are shortly to take place over Egypt, your point should not be brought forward.

Et. etc.

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Mr. (not)
Mr. W. G. H. D. H.

NASHASHIBI WILL SUPPORT COUNCIL

(From a Staff Correspondent)

An indication that the Palestine Defence Party, led by Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, may be not disinclined to accept the Legislative Council scheme, is to be seen from articles which have been appearing in "Falastin," Jaffa Arabic daily, generally regarded as the party's organ.

The paper has just published the fifth article, and is careful at the outset to point out that whilst it has been analyzing the details of the scheme in comparison with the Advisory Council offer of 1922, it has taken no stand either for the rejection or acceptance of the present proposal.

"The Palestine Post" Editorial

Mention is made in yesterday's issue of "Falastin" of the leading article in **The Palestine Post** which had pointed out that the Jewish population refused to be regarded as a minority in this country.

"Falastin" adds that it is untrue to say that the Arabs have rejected the scheme. They are now criticizing its definition of authority and are demanding a majority of the seats in accordance with their numerical proportion to the general population.

The paper points out that should the Arabs agree to serve on a Legislative Council, it would not obligate them to acquiesce in the Mandate or to co-operate with the Government. In 1922, when writing to the Palestine Arab Executive about the Advisory Council proposal, Sir Wyndham Deedes, the Civil Secretary, had specifically told them that acceptance of office did not mean agreement with the basic Mandatory regime.

Prerogative of Moslem Council

It is the opinion of "Falastin" that the Arab leaders in 1922 rejected the Advisory Council because they believed it would do away with the Moslem Supreme Council.

The view is advanced that the proposed Legislative Council would afford an official channel of expression for the Arabs, who now only have the informal medium of the press. Parliamentary discussion will reach the outside world, and acquaint it with what is going on in Palestine in an authoritative manner, it is argued.

It is perhaps to be regretted, concludes "Falastin," that the Arabs rejected the 1922 scheme, as they may have had a larger representation and the subsequent course of affairs may have been different and more advantageous to their interests.

It counsels extreme caution in weighing up the merits of the proposal and before taking a decision one way or the other.

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all forms and certificates be issued also in Hebrew. An unsatisfactory reply, however, was received and the Association is therefore going to approach the representative Jewish institutions with a view to enlisting their support in its endeavours to bring about the use of Hebrew in the Department of the Registrar, as the great majority of inventors applying to the Department are Jews.

"Inventors' House"

Negotiations are now being carried on by the Association for the purchase of a plot of land on which there can be erected an "Inventors' House" in which a national library and museum can be housed, containing all the important inventions of Jews throughout the world.

All these matters will be dealt with in detail by the next general meeting of the Association which is to be held soon.

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Jewish

(dependent)

Four into Cafe day night Hanukkah by the American of Pales-

opened the lighting of the r's and the nal Hanuk- chan D. Ka- the Associa- a address in purposes of fostering and ship between American Con- Palestine, and o of a medium s in America into contact residing here. tribute to Miss whom he char- ling joy and sa- ment.

um read congratu- Dr. Chaim Weiz- Magnas and Mayor

Yemenite troupe entertaining dances, dman sang several

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS

Official Police Denial

The Inspector-General of Police emphatically denies a report which appeared in "Davar" of December 8, to the effect that two illegal immigrants were transferred from the Bethlehem Prison to Safad without adequate clothing or food.

The two women were adequately clothed and properly fed, states the Inspector-General, and they themselves deny that they received any food or clothing from passengers on the train, as reported in "Davar."

HEROISM OF ONE-LEGGED MAN

Saved Woman from Drowning

LONDON, December 27. — A case of remarkable courage in spite of physical incapacity has been recognised by the trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund in their award to Mr. Alfred Breman, of Thurso, a one-legged man.

Last September, Mr. Breman rescued a woman bather to whom a lifebelt had been thrown, but who was drifting out to sea.

Breman went through the surf on his crutches, which he then discarded. He swam out and rowed the helpless bather back to shore.

MEMORIAL

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Law Notices

MONDAY, December 30

JERUSALEM

Supreme Court

Ass. Appl.:

Abd Razzak v. Attorney-General

Land:

Mazid v. Kaasia

Civil:

Morcos v. Morcos

JAFFA

District Court

Crime:

Attorney-General v. Jacobovitch and ors.

Palestine Disorder as Aid to Italy

(From Palestine Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Monday. — Political quarters here expressed astonishment at the sudden attack against British policy in Palestine by the "Reichspost," in Vienna.

It is believed that such hostility, which was voiced in a warning to Catholics in Palestine against Jewish "domination" (reported in *The Palestine Post*, Last Minute News) is intended to help Italy against Great Britain by fomenting discontent.

The "Reichspost" outburst is interpreted as directly intending to confuse minds and increase further the differences between the com-

munities in Palestine, and to aggravate the difficulties of the British administration in the country.

It is understood on fairly good authority that the British Embassy in Vienna will not ignore the attacks and will investigate the intentions of the source of the "Reichspost" articles.

Catholic circles in England are inquiring with astonishment what changes have occurred in regard to the situation of Catholics in Palestine so that the "Reichspost" finds it necessary to hasten to their defence.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31

JERUSALEM

Supreme Court

Ass. App.:

Ikweldar v. Attorney-General

Land:

Danhash v. Anani

Daudi v. Khayat

JAFFA

District Court

Crime:

Attorney-General v. Idilly

Attorney-General v. Levy.

Ladies Society

in Jerusalem four months ago.

Mrs. Torchiner accompanied on the piano the singers, Mrs. Hausdorf and Mr. S. Weissfisch, and the violinist Mr. Abronson. Miss Eva Altman, entertained with Russian and Hungarian dances.

The aim of the society is philanthropic.



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Mar. 8, 1936?

1. IS IT TURKISH OR ISLAMIC MENTALITY ?

The leaders in Palestine who have been directing the Arab political movement ever since the occupation, are all of the Turkish inheritance or deeply rooted in the Turkish inheritance. Haj Amin Al Husaini, at the time of the Turks was still a boy, but when he appeared in the Arena of Politics in the English time, he was holding with him all the roots of the Turkish mentality, of "SELF" above and before everything else. The English, at time of the occupation had no other types of responsible people, and were forced to entrust them with high offices, thus increasing in them the sense of "SELF". To the good and the bad, "SELF" is the LIFE FORCE. To those rotten mentalities, "SELF" and why not LIFE FORCE ? is cheap aspiration for either cheap material or cheap personal and family friction.

not /

I called it TURKISH MENTALITY. Any other writer, a foreigner or an Arab, would call it so. I am more than certain that should circumstances help, the only writers who would/hesitate a minute to call it the ISLAMIC MENTALITY and not TURKISH MENTALITY, are those writers of the NEW SCHOOL OF EGYPT.

Egypt was liberated from the Turkish rule tens of years ago, but what we call the TURKISH MENTALITY is still ruling there. Is it really Turkish ? No, for certain. It is Islamic. In no way do I refer to the Moslem religion, I am solely occupied with the Islamic Culture. That has nothing to do with ISLAM and has but very very little to do with the Arabs. To a student of the Arab literature, there is but little difference between the systems of literature during the JAHILIA period (before Islam) and those during the Islamic. Speaking about the SUBJECTS of literature during the two periods, the student would find no means of comparison. To the critics of the NEW SCHOOL OF EGYPT, the Arabic literature after Islam has but very little to do with Arabs. Its SUBJECTS were all forced into the Arabic language by the PERSIANS and by others, but the Persians ~~xxxxxxx~~ were the most effective. In Al JAHILIA period there was love poetry. Its purity, its dweetness and romance can vie any of the European love poetry. That may also be safely said of the poetry during the first century of Islam. When the Abbasides PERSIANISED their rule, which commenced from the beginning of the 2nd. century of Islam, everything was changed. Since then there was love poetry which may be considered as very artistic, but was of the filthiest type. It was the love of a ~~girl~~ girl slave you buy today and sell next day. It dropped to a far worse degree. The love of women changed into love of boys. What was written in the love of boys in the Arabic literature forms the most artistic part of the Arabic poetry, but it is surely the filthiest ever written in any other language. That was persian and not Arabic taste. The "ahlia literature knows nothing of such dirty literature.

When the Arabs rushed from the desert to conquer the world by their religion, and consequently by their holy language of the Quran, the world was in a state of corruption in every department of its life. ~~XX~~ the Arabs were primitive in every department of their life, and were lacking the help of other nations. When they took hold of the legacies of the conquered nations, they did not only do that in the time of the corruption of those nations, but they, owing to their primitiveness, borrowed every corrupted part of the legacies and left every thing that was not corrupted. I give an example. The Arabs, in their prime of their civilisation, never thought of translating the Illiad. Not a poet or a writer ever wrote about it. While we find that all the dirty literature of the Persians in the time of their corruption, was imitated by the Islamic writers. I call them Islamic writer and not Arab writers, though they wrote in Arabic, and might have been mostly Arabs.

One may remark here that all primitive people do what the Arabs did. This is true, but the history of man kind knew no other conquerors who dictated their holy language wherever they went, and whose religion up to now is never separated from the language of its Quran. The corrupted Islamic culture was all written in its holy language. The Arabic language now in use is the same that had been in use in the beginning of Islam. It is the same Holy language that nobody can revolutionized consequently, the corrupted Islamic culture could not also be revolutionised and it is still ruling the mentality of the Islamic ~~world~~ people whether they were Arab Moslems or Arab Christians. If man thinks by words, it is true as well that he thinks by the language he speaks. When the New School of Egypt tried to revolutionise the Arabic language, and consequently the Islamic culture, the result was that Dr. Taha Husain, Shaikh Ali Abdul Raziq, Salama Musa and others were all declared as INFIDELS.

Until this corrupted Islamic culture is utterly revolutionised, the so called Turkish or Islamic mentality, will remain what it is now. This rotten mentality is more conspicuous in Palestine, because the Palestinians knew no revolutionising thinkers yet. They are more attached to the Islamic culture than the Egyptians, at least this is true among the educated classes of both nations.

2. CHEAP ASPIRATIONS

The cheap aspirations of the corrupted Islamic culture are most loyally displayed in the behaviour of the leaders of Palestine, who are so loyally attached to that culture. Some people say that it is surprising that Palestine knows an illimitable numbers of leaders but not one of them has shewn higher aspirations. I see no surprise in this. The reason is obvious. No other leaders are so ignorantly attached to that corrupted culture. While the Jews are applying the most modern means of scientific exploitation of nature towards the building up of their National Home, Haj Amin Al Husaini is talking to his people in terms of FATWAS and find no other means to fight the scientific Jews. I admit that Haj Amin and his type do not believe in their means, and that they have enough brain to conceive this, but their corrupted moral mentality make them insist on deceiving the people in any way possible. The public is not less corrupted than its leaders. It is because of this that the campaign now directed by the papers against the leaders, so very hot, did not yet give a decisive result. And suppose it does, what will the end be? The present corrupted leaders will disappear and others of the same corrupted nature will appear in the arena. Speaking to Adel the other day, I remarked that sales of lands have been noticeably dropped. He said yes but this is not due to the Mufti's fatwas but to the Jews themselves who refrain to buy in such exorbitant prices. He then stated that the drop is not as low as I believe but what makes it appears so is because there appeared in the fields of brokery some young brokers who are more clever than Abdul Rahman Al Taji, Shukri Al Taji, Abdul Rahman Al Azza, Ismail Al Husaini, Mes'ad Al Saigh, Assem Assaid, etc. etc. These young brokers play their games in better ways and with no much demonstration. Adel is true. His young brother Sa'adi and his young cousin Fahd, are playing their games in Gaza and Beersheba far much better than the old brokers could so far do. And why not? I first knew Abdul Rahman Al Taji in 1918. I met him in Gaza with the late Rashid Abu Khadra. At the time he was a simple man with no weight. His money, made by brokery, made him what he is now. He is not the only glittering figure among the members of the Party for the Defence of Palestine????? I must add here that the English have their crimes in this respect. Speaking with Mr. Lambi, the Staff correspondent of the TIMES, I once remarked that his people are as criminals as the Arabs leaders. When Princess Mary came to Palestine, the High Commissioner could find no better Arab than the dirty broker Abdul Rahman Al Taji to take her to his house, where she was entertained on behalf of the Arabs of Palestine. It was the first time I ever met Lambi and I am certain it will be the last. He nearly quarreled with me. If such ~~xxx~~ national treason does not reflect adversely on the name of brokers, why should not others follow the steps of those who went ahead?

Haj Amin Al Husaini called for a conference of 'Ulamas and consequently issued his so called FATWA against the brokers and those who sell their lands to the Jews. In this, he was not only fighting the Jews with the most corrupted means of fighting, but he was himself a liar in his FATWA. Among those who attended his conference were his cousin Ismail Al Husaini, a noted broker, his supporter Shaikh Mahmoud Al Daoudi, another very noted broker, his brother Fakhri Al Husaini who was the advocate of his nephew Taher Al Husaini in CASE DOSIER NO. 3375-34 in Jerusalem Magistrate court against a Jew called Abraham Natendich? who made a contract with the said taher to buy a land from him then the Jew hesitated, Taher brought a case against him claiming that the Jew should fulfill the contract and buy the land from him. In fact Haj Amin did not call for his conference in order to save lands, but did so in order to have a means in his hands against ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ his opponents. He was after satisfying his cheap personal and family aspiration and not after satisfying any other higher sense of aspiration.

In his long political career in Palestine, Ragheb Bey never worked for his country but for personal ends. His intermittent appearance in the arena of local politics coincide with his intermittent frictions with Haj Amin. When the Majlisiyin party grew strong some year ago, Ragheb formed his AL 'UMMA Party (Nation's Party) which never did anything and never met unless there is need to oppose Haj Amin. When Haj Amin held his Moslem General Conference in 1931 in Rawdat Al Maaref in Jerusalem, Ragheb held his so called Moslem Conference in King David Hotel. Ragheb never thought of forming his new National Defence Party until he was desperate of the Municipality. Since the formation of that Party, Ragheb and his Party did nothing but creating intrigues against Haj Amin. The story of these intrigues ~~xxxxxx~~ is still fresh and you know it well. Last week a good number of the prominent members of the National Defence Party proceeded to Egypt. Did they try to propagad for their country there? No, and never will. Fakhri followed them in order to cooperate with Ragheb in impressing the Egyptian papers against Haj Amin and make them stop propagading for him.

Whether the letters said to have been written to Haj Amin by Shakib Arsalan, were true or not, what is true is that Chakib and the Husainieh in Palestine did propagade for Italy. They did not do that because they really believe in Italy or because they prefer it to the English, but they did so for money. What is more surprising is that Al 'amia Al Islamia which was the first to publish Chakib's letter and direct the campaign against Italy, was also the first to write in favour of Italy. In both cases, Al Jamia Al Islamia was looking forward for material. When it first wrote in favour of Italy some 2 years ago, it was because Al Farouqi was given free passages to Europe by the Lloyd Triestino according to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ instructions from the Italian Consulate. When Al 'amia changed and started to attack Italy, it was because it found in that a means to oppose Haj Amin who refused to give to Al Farouqi Al Sidra land in Ramleh, which is a part of the Wakfs land.

During the Munisipal elections, Al Farouqi was siding with Dr. Husain because he was thinking of that Al Sidra land. At the end of the elections, Al Farouqi went to Haj Amin in order to settle his accounts with him and claiming Al Sidra as a price for his support of the Mufti Nominee. Al Mufti refused and in consequence Al Farouqi changed.

In a word, the long history of the leaders of Palestine is one of cheap aspiration for cheap material or cheap personal and family frictions.

March 17 1936

Iraqi M.P.'s in Palestine: Demonstrations :

Iraq should march to save Palestine.

The visit of the Iraqi M.P.'s . was developed into a national demonstration wherever they went. When arrived to Jaffa, they were met with cheers in the street and they were given a good reception in the Moslem Young Society in Al Manshiya.

Al Muzaffar, the famous orator and instigator, stood up and started a long speech on the dangers of the Jews, the Anglo-Jewish conspiracy, and the coming extermination of the Arabs in Palestine.

"NOW, SAID ABDUL QADER AL MUZAFFAR, WHEN GERMAN TROOPS ARE MARCHING ON RHINE, THE GERMAN LAND, TO REOCCUPY IT AND SAVE IT , WE THE ARABS OF APLSETINE DO IMPLORE THE INDEPENDENT ARABS OF IRAQ TO SEND THEIR TROOPS TO PALESTINE TO SAVE US FROM THE ENGLISH AND THE JEWS."

These words set the people blazing and all started crying and shedding tears. The M.P.'s were crying like children.

SAID THABET, THE FAMOUS IRAQI M.P. AND LEADERS STOOD UP AND SAID:-

IRAQ IS NOT YET INDEPENDENT. IRAQ CANNOT CONSIDER ITSELF INDEPENDENT UNTIL IT SEES THAT PALESTINE IS SAVED.

I leave it to you to imagine what the enthusiasm was. It was more than impossible for me or for any human being to be able to talk to any of the M.P.'s and they left without being able to see them. They are proceeding to Egypt this morning.

With Syrian Nationalists

FAIZ BEY AL KHOURI :

A prominent member of the National Bloc, M.P., Head of the Syrian Advocates Syndicate, Professor of law in the Syrian Damascus University, a member of the delegation that was in negotiations with Count De Martel in the last conversations, et. etc.

Question : We request a word from you on the Arab Movement and its developments ?

Reply: My first experience of the Arabs movement goes back to 1912 when I was still in Estamboul, and a member of the MUNTADA AL ARABI. At the time the Arabs were a part of the Ottoman Empire. When we first endeavoured and struggled for the Arab case, we had one Arab case for all the Arabs within the Turkish Empire. It never occurred to us that the time will come when we will find that our one case will be divided into a Syrian case, Lebanon case, Druze casem Alouites case, Palestine case, Transjordan case, Iraq case, Hejaz case, Nejd case, Yemen case and so on and so on.

I recall in this connection that when we were under trial in 1916 before the martial court in Lebanon that Salim Al Jazairi- the famous Arab hero of the Arab movement, hung by Jamal Pasha- was asked by the President of the Court:-

" why did you and your colleagues work for the separation of the Arab countries from the body of the Ottoman Empire ?"

Salim, the Hro relied saying:-

" We did not work for the separation of the Arabs from the Empire. What we are after is to dominate in the Empire namely to make the Arabs the dominant rulers in the Empire."

That reply shews how strong the Arab spirit and the Arab aspirations were. Since its start, the Arab movement was strong and ideal, and nobody ever thought that it will end to such divided and splitted cases as mentioned above. The idea that caught the imagination of the Arabs was that all Arabic speaking countries should be united under one Arabic empire. The unification of the Arabic countries ~~under~~ never missed the imagination of the Arabs since the beginning of the movement till now. When the true Parliament of Syria was elected in 1928, a sub ~~sub~~ committee called the Constitutional Committee was formed for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the country. That Committee was under the presidency of Ibrahim Hananu and the membership of many noted nationalists who are also men of law. Article 2 of that constitution said that:-

" the Syrian country that has been cut from the Turkish Empire is to be considered as one unified country without the least consideration to the so many splittings that have been made after the war."

The purpose of that article was that we should register the idea of UNITY in the constitution of Syria, then, and when that Syrian Unity is obtained, we could work with Iraq for the unification of the other Arabic countries under one Kingdom or one Federation. The Idea for which we started to work in 1912 is still growing in the conscience of the Arabs and will keep growing. It is gratifying to note here that our brethren the Iraqis with whom we worked before, during and after the war, are all blazing with that Arab ideal for a unity.

QUESTION : What hopes have you for the realisation of the Arabs Unity ?

REPLY :

The main hope for the realisation of that Unity is by means of a peace and mutual understanding established among all the Arabs kings and Amirs, and the washing away of all conflicting feelings between them and between any Arabic country and another, and then the process of FEDERATION will be easier and will be realised. I however have to mention here that the realisation of that idea is not easy for the following reasons:-

- a. The different cultures that rule the different Arabic countries. The language is one but the cultures in general are not one.
- b. The conflicting idea of the leaders of every country. Leaders here include leaders of politics, social affairs, culture etc. etc
- c. The deep influence of the foreign powers in the Arabic countries.

QUESTION: What is your opinion in regard to the present negotiation between Iraq and Arabia and what will be its effect on the General Arab Movement ?

REPLY Its effect will be mosy gratifying but I must announce here, far from any COUNTRY DISTINCT, that any Arab unity will not be fruitful without Syria included. Syria is the Brain of the Arabic Countries and no other Arabic country can take the place of Syria in the General Arab Movement because of the following reasons:-

- a. The geographical position of Syria.
- b. Its history.
- c. its culture.
- d. the nature of its inhabitants.

QUESTION : What do you think of the independence of Syria as one unity ?

REPLY Syria is one indivisible unity as stated in Article 2 of our constitution.

NASIB AL BAKRI : IS MORE THAN WELL KNOWN.

REPLY to Question NO. 1 We have been and still working for the Arab Unity which is the ideal of every true Arab. I believe that the mandates of some kingdoms on some of the Arabic countries retarded the growth of that movement. That Unity is however, the ideal of every Arab and every true Arab is working for its realisation. Though FAISAL the Champion of that UNITY had gone, he left behind his disciples to preach and work for the realisation of his mission. The only means for the restoration of the Arabs prestige is their UNITY. It is because of that that every Arabx is working hard towards that end.

REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 2.

Every moevemnt towards the salvation of any country from that cursed mandate and towards the establishment of mutual understanding between one Arabic country and another, is a bliss to the Arab Unity. The present negotiations between the Iraq and Arabia is an encouraging symptom of the coming Unity.

REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 3.

No life to Syria without ~~its~~ its Unity. The late negotiations between France and the National Bloc shew that the problem of Syria will be solved on the basis of its unity.

RIDA PASHA AL RIQABI The famous war officer both in
the Turkish army and in the Arab Army of Faisal.

REPLY TO QUESTION NO. 1.

The realisation of the Arab Unity must have its preliminary measures and these in the first instant is the emancipation of every Arabic country from the mandate like Iraq. When the Arabic countries rid themselves from the mandates it will be possible to realise the Unity.

REPLY 2

The effect of the present negotiations between Iraq and Arabia will be in the first instant, the unification of the word of these countries and will also reflect on the peace of other Arabic countries. Such mutual understanding between the Arabic countries will have its effect in Europe.

REPLY The independence of Syria on the basis of its unity will be realised in comparison with the efforts and the sacrifices made. I do not believe that the independence of any country can be taken easily but be taken by means of efforts and sacrifices.

Mar. 13, 1936

I am directed by the High Commissioner to refer to your letter of the 18th. January, 1936, regarding the proposals relating to the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine, and to inform you that His Excellency has given your representations his most careful and sympathetic consideration.

2. It would appear that certain of those representations have been made under some misapprehension as to the actual intentions of Government in regard to the matter under consideration.

For example, objections has been taken to the nomination by His Excellency of two members of Council to represent commercial interests in Palestine.

I am to explain in this regard that it is not His Excellency's intention to nominate any persons as commercial members whose nomination or presence in the Council would disturb racial balance, and His Excellency is confident that you will appreciate the desirability of having in the council two members whose qualifications and experience will enable them to advise the council on matter affecting the commercial and economic interests of the country.

3. Again, objection has been taken to the limitation of the normal session of the council to a period of three months in every year and it has been suggested that provision should, in any case, be made for the holding of extraordinary sessions for the transaction of urgent and important business.

I am to explain that it is anticipated that the ordinary requirements of public business will normally be met by three months period which is at present contemplated, but that the High Commissioner will have powers to summon the Council at other times should His Excellency consider that the public interests so demand.

4. It has been suggested that the powers of the Council are too restricted in that they are not empowered to introduce measures without the consent of the High Commissioner, or to introduce money bills, and that they are not empowered to deal with the question of immigration.

In this connection His Excellency is confident that you will realise that since the High Commissioner's consent is required to any bill which may be passed by the Council, it would be a waste of the Council's time if legislation were to be introduced of such a nature that His Excellency would be constrained to withhold his assent even were the bill passed; and that the restriction as to the introduction of money bills is a provision of very general application throughout the world, for example in Iraq.

5. As regards the question of Jewish immigration, I am to say that, as is explained in His Excellency's statement to the Arab leaders, the Council will have full powers to debate Jewish immigration, subject to the qualifications explained in the High Commissioner's statement and in my letter to Jamal Eff. Hussaini of the 29th. January, and on the understanding that the determination of labour immigration schedules will rest, as heretofore, with the High Commissioner.

6. It has also been suggested that the Council should be granted power to debate on financial measures generally, and on the budget on particular, and that they should have powers to increase or decrease budgetary provision.

I am to explain that within the time limit, which is a restriction of almost universal application in the interests of despatch of public business, the Council will in fact have unrestricted power of debate on the budget and will be able to move reductions subject to the overriding powers of the High Commissioner. In the same way, they will have unrestricted powers of debate on financial matters generally.

In this connection I am to explain, with reference to the provision that the council will go into Committee on the budget, that the whole ~~House~~ House, that is all members of the House, will go into Committee for consideration of the Estimates and that in practice this procedure in no way curtails freedom of debate.

7. It has been urged that the council should have power to amend or evoke any ordinance passed before the establishment of the Council.

I am to explain that subject to the consent of the High Commissioner and to the limitation as to money bills, the Council will in fact have power to introduce any legislation to amend or repeal existing legislation.

In this connection I am to add that all bills will be submitted to the Council for debate and for amending and passing except such emergency legislation as it may be necessary to pass when the Council is not in session. Such emergency legislation will be laid upon the table of the Council when it next meets and it will then be open to the Council, subject to the consent of His Excellency, to introduce legislation to amend or to repeal it.

8. It has been suggested that the casting ~~vote~~ vote should be exercised by the President of the Council and not by the Senior Official Member.

I am to say that, while His Excellency appreciates the arguments which have been used in support of this suggestion, he is confident that you will realise that it is preferable that the Senior Official Member and not the President should exercise the casting vote in order to relieve the President of the necessity of intervening in controversial matters.

As regards the suggestion that the President should be elected by the members of the Council from among them, I am to explain that the ~~President is to be elected from among the members of the Council~~ reason why ~~the~~ it is proposed that the President should be selected from outside Palestine is that he may be entirely separated from local interests and controversies and that his functions will, in fact, be quasi-judicial.

9. His Excellency notes that it has been suggested that the High Commissioners powers are too wide and that he should in practice refrain from exercising them. *wide*

I am to explain that these powers will not in fact be frequently exercised if, as His Excellency is confident, the members of the Council show due sense of responsibility in the discharge of their important functions.

10. As regards the composition of the quorum, I am to say that His Excellency has noted the objection that the proposed quorum of six members is too small. His Excellency accepts the criticism, and he will recommend to the Secretary of State that it should be increased to ten members, namely, one-third plus one member.

11. I am to add that His Excellency has taken note of certain other representations which have been made by you and by Arab leaders in regard to matters of general policy, but that as explained in His Excellency's statement of the 21st. December these questions fall within the category of those matters of principles which have already been decided by the H.C. in consultation with H.M. Government.

12. I am to say that H.E. is confident that in the light of the explanations furnished in this letter, you will find yourself able to cooperate with H.E. in the establishment of a L.C. in Palestine on the lines indicated in H.E.'s statement to the Arab leaders on December 21st., 1935

A similar letter has been addressed to Muhammad Ishaq Budairi. Yacoub Ghusain, Jamal Husaini.

I am directed by the High Commissioner to refer to your letter of the 18th January, 1936, regarding the proposals relating to the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine, and to inform you that His Excellency has given your representations his most careful and sympathetic consideration.

2. It would appear that certain of those representations have been made under some misapprehension as to the actual intentions of Government in regard to the matter under consideration.

For example, objection has been taken to the nomination by His Excellency of two members of Council to represent commercial interests in Palestine.

I am to explain in this regard that it is not His Excellency's intention to nominate any persons as commercial members whose nomination or presence in the Council would disturb racial balance, and His Excellency is confident that you will appreciate the desirability of having in the council two members whose qualifications and experience will enable them to advise the council on matter affecting the commercial and economic interests of the country.

3. Again, objection has been taken to the limitation of the normal session of the council to a period of three months in every year and it has been suggested that provision should, in any case, be made for the holding of extraordinary sessions for the transaction of urgent and important business.

I am to explain that it is anticipated that the ordinary requirements of public business will normally be met by three months period which is at present contemplated, but that the High Commissioner will have powers to summon the Council at other times should His Excellency consider that the public interests so demand.

4. It has been suggested that the powers of the Council are too restricted in that they are not empowered to introduce measures without the consent of the High Commissioner or to introduce money bills, and that they are not empowered to deal with the question of immigration.

In this connection His Excellency is confident that you will realise that since the High Commissioner's consent is required to any bill which may be passed by the Council, it would be a waste of the Council's time if legislation were to be introduced of such a nature that His Excellency would be constrained to withhold his assent even were the bill passed; and that the restriction as to the introduction of money bills is a provision of very general application throughout the world, for example in Iraq.

5. As regards the question of Jewish immigration, I am to say that, as is explained in His Excellency's statement to the Arab leaders, the Council will have full powers

to debate Jewish immigration, subject to the qualifications explained in the High Commissioner's statement and in my letter to Jamal Eff. Hussini of the 29th January, and on the understanding that the determination of Labour immigration schedules will rest, as heretofore, with the High Commissioner.

6. It has also been suggested that the Council should be granted power to debate on financial measures generally, and on the budget in particular, and that they should have powers to increase or decrease budgetary provision.

I am to explain that within the time limit, which is a restriction of almost universal application in the interests of despatch of public business, the Council will in fact have unrestricted power of debate on the budget and will be able to move reductions subject to the overriding powers of the High Commissioner. In the same way, they will have unrestricted powers of debate on financial matters generally.

In this connection I am to explain, with reference to the provision that the Council will if go into Committee on the budget, that the whole House, that is all members of the House, will go into Committee for consideration of the Estimates and that in practice this procedure in no way curtails freedom of debate.

7. It has been urged that the Council should have power to amend or evoke any ordinance passed before the establishment of the Council.

I am to explain that subject to the consent of the High Commissioner and to the limitation as to money bills, the Council will in fact have power to introduce any legislation to amend or repeal existing legislation.

In this connection I am to add that all bills will be submitted to the Council for debate and for amending and passing except such emergency legislation as it may be necessary to pass when the Council is not in session. Such emergency legislation will be laid upon the table of the Council when it next meets and it will then be open to the Council, subject to the consent of His Excellency, to introduce legislation to amend or repeal it.

8. It has been suggested that the casting vote should be exercised by the President of the Council and not by the Senior Official Member.

I am to say that, while His Excellency appreciates the arguments which have been used in support of this suggestion, he is confident that you will realise that it is preferable that the Senior Official Member and not the President should exercise the casting vote in order to relieve the President of the necessity of ~~xxx~~ intervening in controversial matters.

As regards the suggestion that the President should be elected by the members of the Council from among them, I am to explain that the reason why it is proposed that the President should be selected from outside Palestine is that he may be entirely separated from local interests and controversies, and that his functions will, in fact, be quasi-judicial.

9. His Excellency notes that it has been suggested that the High Commissioner's powers are too wide and that he should in practice refrain from exercising them.

I am to explain that these powers ~~may~~ will not in fact be frequently exercised if, as His Excellency is confident, the members of the Council show due sense of responsibility in the discharge of their important functions.

10. As regards the composition of the quorum, I am to say that His Excellency has noted the objection that the proposed quorum of six members is too small. His Excellency accepts the criticism, and he will recommend to the Secretary of State that it should be increased to ten members, namely, one third plus one member.

11. I am to add that His Excellency has taken note of certain other representations which have been made by you and by Arab leaders in regard to matters of general policy, but that as explained in His Excellency's statement of the 21st December, these questions fall within the category of those matters of principles which have already been decided by the High Commissioner in consultation with H.M. Government.

12. I am to say that H.E. is confident that in the light of the explanations furnished in this letter, you will find yourself able to cooperate with H.E. in the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine on the lines indicated in H.E.'s statement to the Arab leaders on December 21st, 1935.

File 2nd, 1936

Al Mufti wants peaceful demonstration during Nebi Musa

Al Nashashibi wants armed demonstration; non cooperation and a general strike lasting a long time, and calls peaceful demonstration childish games.

The debate in the House of Commons on the question of Palestine Legislative Council had the worst effect on the Arabs. Al Jamia Al Islamia wrote a leading article on Sunday on that subject in which it stated that :

falling

" the English Parliament became a means for the carrying out of Jewish aspirations and conspiracies and that does not give any credit to the Parliament. We had never heard of the French Parliament coming to such a low state. During the Last troubles in Syria, we heard some French Representatives confound their Government in the Parliament for its wrong Policy in Syria, that we never heard in the English Parliament. It seems to us that the English do that in their Parliament purposely in order to incite the Arabs for a revolution. Churchill and his like are signs of the approach of the decay of the Empire. Should the Moslems give ~~up~~ up hope of any reasoning with the English, they will go to the extreme in their revenge. We wonder how did Churchill and his like allow ~~for~~ themselves to act in such a way against Palestine which is sanctified by 400 million Moslems ? Cannot we find 10 o/o of these Moslems revolting in favour of their sanctities ? And why not ? did Churchill hear of Abdul Qayyum the Indian Moslem who killed another Non Moslem for revenge to his Muhammad ? And did not Churchill hear that there appeared in Palestine a certain Moslem called Shaikh Ezzil Din Al Qassam ? The Churchill and his like should remember that we look down on their debate and should their Government agree to their crimes against the Moslems, the Moslems we meet that by something more than a revenge, it will be the sacrifice for the sanctification of Islam."

In my editorial of Saturday I mentioned that:-

" the debate denoted very clearly that the Mandatory power in Palestine is the Jews and not the English. The Arabs should cease to be loyal to the English and should ask the opponents of England in Geneva (Italy) to help them to annul the Mandate as it is a Jewish Mandate and not an English one. The parties should meet at once and warn the Government and fix a date to her, it will either concede and establish the Council or the Arabs should speak to the English in the language the Egyptians used in speaking to England lately, namely a revolution."

Ibrahim wrote an editorial in a Difa stating that:-

" Nebi Musa is near to hand. Whatever the purpose of that festival may be, it affords to the Arabs a good opportunity for the gathering of thousands of them in one place. This festival should not be exploited for cheap things as was the custom till now, but should be exploited for the same purpose

thought of by SALADIN who initiated that festival. His purposes were Military and Political ones. You the Arabs of this generation, receive Nebi Musa Festival as a message given to you by a former generation who met a similar danger as the one you are meeting now, and then do what your ancestors did. Exploit the festival for the purpose of breaking your chains and cursing the oppression now imposed on you."

In my editorial on that subject , I said:-

" Nebi Musa is usually exploited for the purpose of shouting in favour of Haj Amin. The Jews never do such cheap things. During their National festivals, they exploit the occasions for raising the enthusiasm of the public. Nebi Musa should be exploited to incite the public and raise high his spirit against the Policy now imposed in Palestine."

In reply to these firing licitements by the press, Al Difa National Party, headed by Ragheb Bey called for a general meeting on Sunday and passed the following resolutions:-

1. Accept the Scheme of the L.C.
2. Protest to the Mandatory power because the English Parliament was exploited as a stage for the Jewish Propaganda.
3. Protest to the league of nation and the Moslem countries against England who made the affairs of Palestine the object of ~~partial~~ parties interest and of bargains, while the Palestine affairs should remain under one authority and that the league of nation alone until the time comes ~~xxxxxxx~~ for its independence.
4. The National Defence Party consider the attempts now being made in order to press the Government to stop the Establishment of the Council, as an act not likely to honour the name of the Government, and should this materialised, the party will have to request from the country to change its peaceful policy and the Government alone will be responsible for any that may happen in consequence of the coming change of policy.
5. We request the High Commissioner to soon announce the establishment of the Council and should the Government refrain from doing that the country will be free to ~~follow~~ use any means for the realisation of its National Aspirations and the Government alone will be responsible for the results of that new change.

The revolutionary resolutions of the Defence Party made Al Mufti jealous and Jamal invited the heads of the parties for a meeting on Tuesday. The papers published on Wednesday morning that no final decisions were taken in that meeting. Falastin mentioned that the meeting was a failure, but could give no reasons. On Wednesday after noon Abdul Ghani Karmi, one of our Sub Editors went to Jerusalem and had an interview with Rageb Bey on the subject of the meeting and brought the following secrets ~~xxxx~~ which will be published in due time:-

IN THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES : PRESENT: RAGHEB BEY, JAMAL HUSAINI, YACOB GHUSAIN.

JAMAL: We are here in order to discuss the means for a practical policy to be followed at once. I recommend the immediate organisation of peaceful demonstrations in protest against the Government and for the stoppage of immigration and the sale of lands.

RAGHEB BEY : The time of peaceful demonstrations had gone long ago. Practical policy now means the immediate acceptance of the Council because the High Commissioner and the British Government want it and should there appear one Arab party refusing the Council, the Jews and their supporters will take that as a means to stop the establishment of the Council.

JAMAL: I cannot announce.... the acceptance of the Council.

RAGHEB. Announce it with conditions.

JAMAL. No. Never.

RAGHEB. Well then let us start practical policy of another type. Let us call for a general strike as from Thursday the 2nd. April and to be continued till the Government submit, just as occurred in Syria.

JAMAL. What is about the festival ???? We fear that a general strike will incite the people during Nebi Musa. Peaceful demonstrations during Nebi Musa will be enough. General Strike may also mean the bankruptcy of many merchants.

Rageb. What is the value of the bankruptcy of some merchants and the imprisonment of others compared with a national revolution for the salvation of the country?

JAMAL I insist on Peaceful demonstrations during Nebi Musa.

RAGEB. That is nonsense. We tried that several times and was all childish. Let us announce armed demonstration and during the Nebi Musa and ~~will~~ and my party will lead the armed mob. The armed demonstrations should be preceded by the announcement of Non Cooperation Policyin case the Government does not agree at once to the establishment of the Council.

JAMAL. Nebi Musa is near, very near, and the announcement of such things will put the country on fire.

RAGEB That is exactly what is necessary. The English and the Jews will be given a lesson that they will never forget.

YACOB AL GHUSAIN. I am in full accord with Ragheb Bey. The Arab Youths Federation accept the Council and there should be a real practical policy either by establishing the Council or by a revolution.

RAGEB The revolution should be announced by all parties and I call any party who refuses the Council a traitor.

The meeting was postponed till another time.

Rageb Bey says that all that Jamal said was a manoeuvre for the exploitation of Nebi Musa for shouting to Haj Amin and then troubles may result from the PEACFUL DEMONSTRATION BUT THE ORGANISERS WILL NOT BE LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE. THAT IS MEAN AND COWARD.

What will happen is not yet known.

1

Who is this Fauri Bey Rankzi, the national Arab ~~leader~~ hero whom the Palestine Government have forbidden to be mentioned in every section of the local press?

Many legends are current among the Arabs about this mysterious personage, but very few know the nature of his "mission" in Palestine.

At the initial stage of the outbreaks, the Arab press reported the escape from the hands of the police of Salim Abdul Rachman, ^{when the latter} ~~who~~ was to have been interned in the concentration camp of Soja Chapter & that he had also joined issue with the wandering bands among the hills. A little while later he appeared to have turned his back upon these bands, tired of Bedouin life, & fled to Transjordan where Emir Abdullah reigned, & since then all trace of him was lost.

The Arab press attacked him for this act of retrogression accusing him of shirking his duty to his people & fleeing from the battle range.

These attacks reached his ears, & he then undertook a tireless correspondence writing letter after letter to his friends & to the press, protesting that he was far from having ~~left~~ ~~it~~ deserted ~~from~~ the battle front, but on the contrary he was performing remarkable achievements for his people's good.

2

During the ~~course~~ of time, he did indeed
within a short space
succeed in convincing the Arabs that
he was achieving wonders.

After a short stay at Transj. during
which the Government was on his
tracks, he entered Palestine secretly,
visited Tel Carmel & Jerusalem & then
back again to Transj.

There he came in touch with Sheikhs
& Tribal heads, & sought to organize
bands with a view to crossing into
Palestine & fighting the Jews & the
Government. Ultimately however he
was forced to the conclusion that
so long as the sober minded
Emir ruled over Transj. & Cap. Yemin
Gloves the Englishman, commanded
the desert forces, this project was
futile, & not a single Bedouin
would consent to enter Palestine.
His plans having failed he forsook
Transj. for Iraq, thinking of
finding there a wider field for
his activities.

During Feisal's reign over Damascus, Salim
Abdul Rahman was secretary of the
national body in Syria, which numbered
400 members, & amongst whom were
the Istakbalist (?) Muri Bey Abdul
Hassid, Hilmi Pasha, manager of
the Arab bank, Muri Pasha Said,
the present foreign minister of Iraq.

when he visited Iraq the press gave him considerable publicity, & this aided him in making contact with certain circles amongst them. Fausi Bey Raurgi Chief of the police school, & the famous ~~rebel~~ rebel of Syria. after some discussion, Fausi Bey finally agreed to go to Palestine & there organise the rebel bands in the mountains. Prior to his leaving Iraq he sent out several invitations to chief & officers to ~~ex~~ farewell feast. At the appointed time the guests came, seated themselves round the table — but the hero of the hour did not arrive. When the guests were just about getting ready to leave, Fausi's brother entered & read out a letter from his brother. The letter informed the guests that he Fausi was at this time ~~at R~~ at the Palestine front, "while you" so it continued "are eating & drinking in my house hold, I am drinking blood in Palestine." This incident angered the government officials, & on the next day, an official announcement appeared in the government paper stating that as Fausi had left his post & gone to Palestine, it had been decided to dismiss him from his position as Chief of the police school. The Arabs, & particularly the leaders in Palestine, knew nothing of Fausi's

4

presence in the land, until they had read this official announcement in the Iraq press. Meanwhile information reached the Palestine police that Gauri & his followers had entered via Transjordania. These men were well known experts in blowing up bridges, cutting telephone wires, mine laying etc. He himself was expert in bringing down airplanes. It is known among Arab leaders, wherever an airplane comes down, there is Gauri Bey.

The police being aware of these facts strove hard to keep suppress the any reports of the rebel's activities.

One day, the military captain of Jenin called the correspondent of "Islamia" & informed him that Captain Globus, ~~Chief~~ ^{Commander} of the desert forces of Transjordania had ~~come~~ ^{entered} to the land. The correspondent welcomed the information, which he despatched to his paper with the usual news items.

Two days passed when the captain sent for one chief & informed him — this happened a month & half ago — that Captain Globus had arrived with his men from Transj. to capture the bands who were roaming through the district. This information frightened the inhabitants, & many fathers began to recall their sons to their homes.

when Fauri Bey arrived a few days later with his men, the people of Genin, deceived by the former's European appearance, took him to be Captain Globus himself, who had come to hand them over to the army. Fauri was considerably disturbed & try as he would, he could not impress the Arabs with his sincerity that he was sincere, & his aims most worthy in the extreme. They refused to believe & drove him out.

His position was desperate, until the local Arab press came to the rescue.

On a certain day the Mufti's organ "Al-Hikmah" inserted a short announcement on the front page, in a conspicuous position, to the effect that Fauri Bey the National Hero had arrived in the country with his followers, & was staying near Genin. The censorship took no notice. On the following day further information concerning Fauri appeared, in "Al-Hikmah" & "Iskandariya". This was an eye opener for the Fellahins of Genin, & the news spread to Tul Carm, Shohem & other places with lightning speed. The worthy citizens of Genin were naturally upset at their ^{previous} mistaken attitude & forthwith despatched messengers to Fauri, asking his pardon & declaring, "You come to shed your blood on our behalf & we drive you forth."

But as an act of revenge for their insult, Fauri decided to leave Genin, & make Tul Carm

the base of his undertakings. Hundreds
flocked to his standard from the
surrounding district, but he would ~~accept~~^{accept}
only those armed at least with a rifle &
250 (two hundred & fifty) rounds. He
immediately organized three committees.

- 1) The Law Committee
 - 2) The Food Supply Committee
 - 3) The Finance Committee.
- In spite of the fact that their national
food is the mountain of the mountains*

The Law Committee comprises several judges & two
lawyers, one of them a well known advocate
practicing in Jerusalem. A member of
the band who had seized a rifle & fled
was caught, & sentenced to 150 strokes
with the birch & the destruction of his
house. This method was to attack the
soldiers at several places at ~~once~~
the same time. A group attacked
at Dix Steutz would call for assistance
from Shechem. But the soldiers
on the way from Shechem, would likewise
be attacked, & so also from RalPalia
Anwata. Bala ~~etc.~~ etc.

Salim Abdul Rahman still sends letters
regularly to Arab politicians in
Jerusalem & Jaffa, including enclosing
photographs of himself & Fausi together,
& of other notables of the Damascus
days, thus countering the accusations
that he had fled from the battle.
He is now able to dwell in Iraq & boast
over the heads of all the braves.
After a few weeks the Censorship forbade any
reference in the press to Fausi Bey Rangkzi.

AFTER CLIMBING MONKEY FASHION HOURS OVER CRAGS STONY LEDGES AFTER STUMBLING THROUGH
 ALMOOST IMPASSABLE WADIS BRACKET VALLEYS UNBRACKET WHERE UNCAR OTHER MOVING VEHICLE
 CAN CROSS EYE FINALLY SCRAMBLED TOP HIGH FORBIDDING MOUNTAIN WHERE FAWZI BEY EL
 KAUGJI PALESTINES REBEL REBEL CHIEFTAIN HAS PROSO LONG SKILLFULLY CONCEALED HIMSELF
 STOP ON LOFTY CLIFF MOUNTAIN TOP TWO ARMED REBELS SENTRIES APPARENTLY BEEN WATCHING
 MY ASCENT STOP AS EYE APPROACHED ~~THEY~~ THEY GAVE USUAL MILITARY SALUTE STOP INSTRUCTIONS
 PRECEDED ME AND EYE WAS RECEIVED BEHIND VEIL AS FRIEND STOP EYE GREETED EVERYWHERE
 PARREBEL SOLDIERS CUMCUSTOMARY ARAB SALUTE QUOTE MARHABA BIL AKH UNQUOTE MEANING
 WELCOME BROTHER STOP UPON ENTERING KAUGJIS HEADQUARTERS EYE EMBRACED PARSTAFF
 OFFICERS STOP THIS IS KISS ARAB BROTHERHOOD STOP WHEN COFFEE SERVED CHIEF ENTERED
 STOP HE WELL BUILT ~~MAN~~ CONFIDENT CARRIAGE STRIKING PERSONALITY ~~THE~~ EYES SPARKLING
 CUMLIFE LIPS EVERSMILING STOP ADVANCING CUMFIRM STEPS HE UTTERED USUAL SALAMS THEN
 WE EMBRACED STOPQUOTE GOVERNMENTS OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE PURPOSELY WORDED INTIMATE
 UNREVOLUTION HERE SIMPLY CLASHES STOP WHAT WE DID SHOULD BE KNOWN RECORDED PROFUTURE
 STOP THERERE THOSE BRAVE ARABS WHO CAME DOWN EXMOUNTAINS ATTACKED ARMORED CARS TANKS
 CUMREVOLVERS EXNEAR RANGERJUMPED ON MACHINES KILLED SOLDIERS STOP ONE BROTHER ONCE
 ATTACKED ~~XXXX~~ BRITISH SOLDIERS WITHIN TANK CUMSTONES THROUGH AIRHOLE ~~THEY~~ TOP ~~TAN~~
 TANK HE THEN FELL AT WHEELS DIED PARA WHEN ENGLISH PILOT OFFICER WAS KILLED AND
 BROUGHT DOWN BY US AT JABA BATTLE ALL PAPERS MONEY PHOTOS HE HAD POCKETS BROUGHT
 TO ME AND EYE DISPATCHED IT TO HIGHCOMMISSINER REQUESTING ~~TEXT~~ THAT IT BE SENT
 TO DECREASEDS WIFE ENGLAND AND EYEM EAGER KNOW WHETHER WIFE ACTUALLY RECEIVED STOP
 EYE DARESAY REBELS SUCCESS DEFEATING GENERAL DILLS SCHEME WAS COMPLETE UNQUOTE KAUGJI
 QUOTE
 TOLD ME STOP ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS FOR US ~~XXX~~ AS WELL AS SIGN EXEMPLARY DISCIPLINE
 WAS WAY ALL ARABS OBEYED ARAB KINGS MANIFESTO FOR PRESENT TRUCE STOP VERYDAY MANIFESTO
 PUBLISHED ACTS VIOLENCE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY CEASEDUNQUOTE FAWZI BEY CONTINUED PARA
 QUOTE WHAT'S NEXT STEP ARABS SHOULD TAKE UNQUOTE EYE ASKED STOP QUOTE NOW THAT TRUCE
 CONCLUDED SWORD WONT BE UNSHEATHED STOP NOW TIME PROPOLITISAL BRAINS WORK NEGOTIATE
 STOP EYE BELIEVE WE NOW HAVE OPPORTUNITY GAIN MUCH PARPOLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS STOP
 YOU MAY BE SURE WE WONT RAISE ARM STOP THAT DOESNT MEAN OUR MISSION COMPLETED BUT
 WE KEEP QUIET UNTIL WE SEE RESULT STOP ARAB

Oct, 1936

The week was marked by the publication of the manifesto of the kings and Amir Abdulla. It would sound nearer to truth to say the manifesto of Ibn Sa'ud. Should the manifesto have been void of this Powerful name, it would have been far less impressive and effective. When he was insidiously seeking for the inclusion of that influential name, Haj Amin was not only looking for self interest, but was looking for a ~~manifest~~ manifesto that will really impress the people, result in the stoppage of strike and acts of violence, and give the world to see how HE can rule unquestionably. Even the Jews were amazed by the complete success of the manifesto. And why not? The revolution was developed later into a new belief. It was a resurrection of a reposed Islam. It was only a new call of Mecca that could take the reins of the revolution in both hands.

The Call from Mecca was received by the public with transports of joy and submission. I dare say it was received with FANATIC ECSTASY. In the villages, arches of victory were erected here and there with inscription quoted from Al Quran. In each one there was inscribed the famous verse (NASRUN QARIB WA FATHUN MENTILALLAH) namely, a near victor and a conquest from God.

The intervention of the kings and the Amir was interpreted to be much, very much, ^{more} than it really is. Al Difa considered it as a complete defiance to the Policy of Ormsby Gore who wrote to Weizman ignoring the intervention of Nouri. Al Difa also stated that the promise and assurance of the Kings is not only as important as Balfour's promise, but it is surely more assured. The Balfour Declaration simply states that the His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment of a national Home for the Jews in Palestine. The promise of the Kings is an open and clear Assurance - to continue helping the Arabs until they attain their demands. According to the people's understanding the difference is great between "VIEWING WITH FAVOUR" of Balfour and "THE ASSURANCE OF THE KINGS"

Among the telegrams received by Haj Amin, there are those which congratulate him for the NEVER DREAMT OF SUCCESS". Such telegrams may be published by Al Liv but never by any other paper.

It was only through such a belief that the strike and acts of violence could have come so abruptly to such a marvellous end. The papers never, never believed in such nonsense, but they could easily see that by supporting such false belief, a better end is to be attained. The better end could surely and have already been attained. The amazing way in which the strike and acts of violence were ended, was as striking and praise worthy, as the high spirit displayed by the Arabs in their 6 months' strike and warring with the Forces of Great Britain. The English papers, English politicians and English circles are all speaking so high and so admirably of this.

ECONOMICS :

The Chamber of commerce in Jaffa, and the Arab Chamber of Commerce in Jerusalem have both met yesterday, each in its place and carefully studied the means for the complete independence of Arab trading. They want to see that Arabs will no longer depend on Jews in anything. The Local strike Committee met for the same purpose in Jaffa. The Arab High Committee will do much in this respect.

There will be formed new Arab companies for say:- Building material, timber for orange boxes, house and sanitary requirements etc. etc. which are all now in the hands of the Jews. The Cinemas now in ~~xxxxxxx~~ course of construction, and which ~~will~~ were delayed because of the strike, will be hurried. These Cinemas as you may know, belong to an Arab Cinema Company under the Arab Bank. The cinema of Jaffa is nearly completed. The other in Haifa and the third in Jerusalem will also be soon completed.

640

650

800

1100

1690

1300

6440

658

The Arabs will this time lay more stress and importance on Positive Boycott than on negative boycott. I mean to say that they will not worry much about organising guards to see that no Arab goes to a Jewish shop and buy Jewish material, but will see that there will be Arab shops, Magazines etc. etc. where the Arabs can find all they need without any necessity to go to a Jewish place.

does not

That in any way means that there will be no organised movement for negative boycott. However the contemplated movement has not yet been put under practical consideration.

JAFF PORT :

Oct. 1936 .

How far and long in the way ? The Wadis that lead to the mountain where he is now living are insurmountable. No cars, tanks or any other movable machine can cross. The wadis are not deep but rocky and impassable. It took me hours walking in inconceivably impassable wadis to reach the HIGH, THE VERY HXXXXXXXX HIGH MOUNTAIN WHERE THE EAGLE IS NOW LIVING.

The place is so dreary and lifeless. Life there is meaningless. Is it then a wonder that those who are living there are always ready to ~~taxi~~ sell their lives cheaply ? I climbed the rock and cliffs of the terrible mountain like a monkey. The first I met were 2 sentries who were standing, fully armed, on a high cliff just at the entrance of the top of the mountain. Both were on the alert and when I approached them, they took the usual military salute. They had instructions that I was a friend coming to see the eagle. Every other ~~xxxxxx~~ rebel I met later received me with the customary salute (MARHABA BIL AHK) NAMELY WELL COME BROTHER. I replied WELCOME BROTHERS. When I entered the headquarter of the Eagle, his Staff Officers ~~xxxxxx~~ received me with the same brotherly salute and kissed me and I kissed them. That was the kiss of the Arab brotherhood.

When cafe was served, the Commander in Chief entered. Considering his long history and heroic deeds in Syria, Iraq and Palestine, he is young. Scarcely forty. Always smiling, never, never frowning. Advancing with firm steps and smiling, he uttered the usual Salam and then we kissed.

I am cross with you, said he. I expected our brothers the Arab Journalists to have come long before now. They should have come and see what their faithful brothers are doing. The official communiques of the Government were purposely made up in a way to intimate that there was practically no revolution but just simple clashes. What your brothers have done should be widely known and recorded for the future. The heroism displayed by the brethren is exemplary. There were those who in many occasions ~~xxxxxx~~ came down from the mountains and attacked the armoured cars and tanks with their revolver from near range, jumped on the machines and killed the soldiers from behind the small holes, the only available passages in the machines. One of the brethren once attacked a tank, then unloaded his revolver and had no munition. He took a piece of ~~xxxx~~ stone in his hand and attacked. He fell at the wheels of the tank.

When the commander of the Aeroplane fell dead in Jabas, all the papers, money and photo he had in his pockets were brought to me and I despatched them to the High Commissioner for transmission to the deceased wife. How eager I am to know that these were actually received by the wife of the dead. The High Commissioner did not reply nor did he allude to that in any of his communiques. I should be very pleased to know that the poor wife has received her husband's papers.

General Dill

Al Mukattam, said I, stated "that/refrained from proclaiming the Martial Law, and though had in hand his forces and full powers, refrained also from recurring to force and crushing the revolution by arms. General Dill's attitude in this respect induces one to compare him with War Allenby's attitude during the revolution in Egypt and it is hoped that Dill will meet the same success in Palestine as that Allenby met in Egypt." How do you find this view expressed by Al Mukattam, said I?

The Commander in Chief said that he does not agree to this view. The Martial Law though not proclaimed was actually in force. The authorities were applying most drastic measures in the country, particularly in the disturbed areas. No martial law could bring more stringent measures. As for the attitude of General Dill, I desire to say that the General would have done better if he had shown practicable signs of good intentions for the restoration of the ~~xxxx~~ Anglo-Arab friendship. When negotiations were being exchanged, the General should not have carried out his last two manœuvres for the purpose of surrounding the rebels and totally crushing them. The General, I believe, wanted to crush the revolution by arms, but he failed in that. It would have been better if he left it to end through negotiations and understanding as already done by means of the Kings' manifesto. I dare say that ~~xxxxxxx~~ the rebels' success in defeating the General's scheme was complete. What was also a real success and a sign of exemplary discipline is the way the country, including the rebels, adhered to the Manifesto for the present truce. In the very day the manifesto was published the whole country marvellously observed that no acts of violence of any kind are to take place. Where else can one find such exemplary discipline and high spirit.

What will be the next step, I asked?

Now that a truce has been concluded, the sword will not be unsheathed. The sword has done enough and it is a favourable time for the political brain to work and negotiate. I believe the opportunity is very favourable for a big gain by means of political negotiations. As for us, you must be more than sure that we will not raise an arm. That does not mean that we will consider our mission as already completed. No, not at all, but we will keep quiet until we see the result. The Arab countries are all one inseparable. We ~~six~~ were never offensive. We have always been defensive. We did not come to offend but came to defend a dear part of the Arab unity, against the mad policy of poor politicians. How is it that the Politicians in England believe that the Arab countries can easily keep silent when they see that Palestine, their dear Palestine is being changed into a Jewish National Home? There is no difference between Palestine, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, or Hejaz. We are all one. It is wrong to think we were offensive. We were only defensive. What we have done is hoped to be enough to make England wake up and again gain the friendship of the Arabs. Why should England lose us? We have always been friends. The present international situation makes our friendship more valuable and more necessary than ever before. We need England and England needs us, why should then be war between us.

I desire to convey to the British Nation my full sympathy and admire. We the Arabs, do believe in the necessity of the Anglo Arab Friendship. England believes in that too. The proof of this is the continual attempts by England to make friendly treaties with the Arab countries. We have not the slightest grievances against the noble British Nation and we do hope that this noble nation will induce his Government to improve its policy, ~~and~~ in Palestine and regain the friendship of all the Arab countries and the Moslem world as well. We do not any more misunderstanding. What passed is more than enough. Why should England defy the Arab and the Moslem world again? What we have done can easily and more terribly repeated, but we need not go back to this. We need and sincerely seeking the friendship of the Noble English people, with whom we fought side to side in the great War.

June 4, 19

What I sent to you last week, I published in Falastin stating that these details were supplied to me by some sources in London. The partition I gave was reasonable and the public received the details with much interest. If that will be the partition, one must think ~~at~~ carefully before refusing it, they said.

Haj Amin was alarmed and he thought that the Amir must have sent the said details to me. He soon invited the Arab High Committee for a meeting to discuss the "OVER GROWING RUMOURS ROUND THE PARTITION". Only five members attended the meeting. Ragheb and his party absented themselves. The five present issued a manifesto stating that the over growing of rumours round the partition scheme makes it imperative for the High Committee to state clearly that the Arabs refuse any partition of their country. The ~~Jewish~~ Jewish papers stated that Ragheb and colleagues ~~absented themselves~~ ~~from the meeting~~ ~~and~~ ~~Yacoub Farraj~~ ~~denied~~ ~~the~~ ~~statement~~ ~~that~~ ~~he~~ ~~and~~ ~~Ragheb~~ ~~were~~ ~~not~~ ~~present~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~meeting~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~statement~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Jewish~~ ~~papers~~ ~~regarding~~ ~~their~~ ~~disapproval~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~manifesto~~ ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~true~~. The statement of Farraj denies that they disapproved the manifesto as they were not present..... but it did not deny that they really disapprove the partition scheme.

Haj Amin Amin is not satisfied with the so called Plebiscite. He says that Syria could have a republic because France is a Republic itself, but how can we get a republic in an imperialistic kingdom? When it comes to Kingship in Palestine, Haj Amin can never dream of being a king. No man other than Abdulla can get the Kingship, if that will come. Partition is to be fought by Haj Amin at any rate.

But partition is not the only solution at present under consideration. There is another solution which deals with no partition but with annexation. There is the annexation of Transjordan to Palestine as was explained to you in my report about the conversation between Lord Peel and Abdulla. Annexation will leave the Arab High Committee no room for objecting against any partition of the country, as stated in their manifesto. But the annexation will entail the admission of Jews into Transjordan. That alone will be an adequate arm in the hand of Haj Amin to ~~fight~~ fight the annexation, or to say the truth, to fight Abdulla and his ambition.

Abdulla is at present busy in playing an important part in the politics of the near East. When in London he was kept 15 days ~~after~~ after the elapse of the Coronation for consultation. Then he was sent to Turkey to cement the late good relation between Turkey and England.

But Abdulla could not have been sent to Turkey simply to cement these relations. He had gone for something else. Turkey is now an important Ally to England in the Mediterranean. ~~England~~ England is also very keen on gaining the sympathy of all the Arab countries ~~for the interests~~ in the interests of her new policy in the Mediterranean. Only last week the (STAR) stated that Turkey will lead the Moslem countries towards a friendly policy with England, and will thus ~~fight~~ defeat the Italian Propaganda in the Moslem world. Turkey, the "STAR" went on to say, will bring the Arab countries closer to England because Turkey had its long history with the Arabs, and is still enjoying a good position in the Arabic world.

Abdulla is now supposed to be the remaining HEAD of the Heads of the past Arab revolt. He is the Head also of the Hashimite Family. Such an important figure in the Arab world can play an important part with Turkey in her endeavour to lead the Moslem and the Arab world towards a friendly policy with England against the activities of Italy in this ~~new~~ world.

Is Abdulla a match for such a mission? The mission is not as easy as the Star imagined. Since the Irreligious ~~new~~ social revolution of the Modern Turkey, Turkey has lost all its past influence in the Moslem world. The cutting off of Alexandrette from Syria made the whole Arab world blazing with hatred towards Turkey. A few days ago, Abdul Rahman ~~Shahabandar~~ Shahabandar gave a speech in Damascus in which he said that Turkey is not only a menace to Syria but a menace to Iraq as well. All Syria is on strike since yesterday (Thursday) in protest of giving Alexandrette to ~~Turkey~~ Turkey, and God alone knows what ~~will~~ may come later. Palestine is enraged in sympathy with Syria. Had Yaseen Pasha Al Hashimi been in the Cabinet in Iraq, Iraq would have shewn no little enthusiasm with Syria in this connection.

The rage of the Arab world for the cutting off of Alexandrette from Syria is not confined against Turkey alone. England is deeply complicated because it was England, and England alone, which backed up Turkey in ~~1919~~ Geneva and helped her to take Alexandrette. Both England and Turkey who are endeavouring to gain the sympathy of the Arab world are nowadays the object of the Arabs' hatred and anger.

The mere fact that Abdulla had gone to Turkey in this time enraged the Arabs against him. Why should he go to Turkey now? To bargain with Turkey for the interests of England? What an Amir and what a HEAD OF AN ARAB REVOLT? The poor Abdulla is now in a deplorable situation. Will he be able to tackle the situation tactfully and succeed in regaining the friendly relations between Turkey and the Arabs?

With all my love to Abdulla, and my sincere wishes for his complete success, I do not think he will be able to tackle these problems in a satisfactory manner. The poor Abdulla, when coming back, he will find that his enemies have much material against him. His enemies can say, ~~that~~ and rightly so, that he was negotiating for the admission of the Jews in Transjordan. He was being used by the British as a tool not only for the Jews' interest but also for the interests of the Turks, who are now working against the Arabs. What a complication?

Abdulla will always find his friends standing by him defending him and fight for him, but the charges against him are undeniable. What can his friends say or write?

There is one way out, and only one. Should Abdulla come back with something in the interest of the Arabs, his friends can soon change the disc and say that Abdulla was not negotiating for the interests of the Jews, the Turks and the English, but was a big diplomat who was fighting, under grave circumstances, for the interests of his nation. But what is that GOOD which he may bring with him for the Arabs? A partition? An Annexation? A clear statement from Kemal Ataturk for the preservation of the right of Syria in Alexandrette? One cannot say, but what I can assuredly say is that Abdulla is trying to play an important part in the affairs of the Near East but is doing so under most difficult circumstances and is not being backed up by personal genius or even a fair fame. With all my love to him, Abdulla is not, as you know, enjoying a good fame among the Arabs.

Our old man had a long interview with the new Chief Secretary two days ago, and he understood from him that all the prisoners of the last disturbances will be pardoned on the Birthday of the King, namely on 9-6-1937.

No paper is to publish this as instructed by our old man. If you like, you can use the news but do not mention any names. I however advise that you should put it in a way that will not denote that it is certain. Publish it as a rumour if you like

Sept 6, 1936

The Emir told me that it was more than ~~folks~~ foolish to dream of the intervention of the Arab kingdoms and to believe that they really can do anything for you. While they are all under the influence of Britain (he said "under Britain's foot") they can do nothing. Nuri was bluffing when he gave the Arabs the impression that he is in a position to do all the Arab press said that he would do. The attitude of the Arab press was still more foolish. Palastin and Addifan wrote several times that Nuri represents the Arab kings and princes. "I'm at the head of the Arab Emirs and he does not represent me. Furthermore, on his questionable mission Nuri did not bring anything more than I had already brought to you, but you made a hero of him and expected so much of him and his mission and progress. The blow you received yesterday in the letter of Ormsby-Gore you fully deserve, and I believe it was meant as such.

The Emir continued, "When the Arab High Committee accepted the intervention of the Arab kings and Emirs, as they claimed, last Sunday, they should have published a proclamation calling off the strike. I am given to understand officially that the Government considered the proclamation of the Arab High Committee of last Sunday as a defiance and an open invitation for continuance of acts of violence. To invite the nation to continue striking means (according to the mentality of the ~~masses~~ people here) continuance of acts of violence. The Government definitely considered it a defiance, and it was not the first nor the second nor the third chance that the Arab High Committee had in its hand for a solution of the deadlock.

"The High Commissioner came to me yesterday with the good will of a man who hates blood, and showed me an order he had received from London for the coming of additional troops. He will lose all his authority and a new general will take command, and will continue in command until such time as he can hand over again to the High Commission a peaceful Palestine. Martial law will be announced. But His Excellency still desires to make a final attempt to avoid martial law. It is to be clearly understood that the calling off of the strike and acts of violence must come from the Arabs themselves, unconditionally, without any concessions or promises on the part of the Government. The High Commissioner left it to me to find a way out, if possible."

In my ~~presence~~ presence the Emir wrote a letter to Haj Amin as follows:

"Dear Haj Amin,

I write to you as a brother. I was given to understand officially that if the strike and acts of violence are not called off, martial law of the most drastic nature will be declared. I implore you in the name of Islam and Arab blood to ~~now~~ consider these facts, and not to dream about the intervention of Arab kings and princes. You should publish a proclamation calling upon the public to consider this most serious situation, and to stop the strike and violence."

I asked the Emir whether, if Haj Amin refused to do this, he (Abdallah) would take it upon himself, and he replied that he would do so. He would not be afraid.

The Emir regrets that so promising a person as Qawagji should come with 200 young men from Iraq, and also the Emir Shammar from Syria to aggravate the situation. He thinks that Haj Amin should communicate with them and advise them to go back. Or if Haj Amin so desires, the Emir is willing to arrange this himself.

Abdallah further said, "It is not true that I received a letter from King Ghazi stating that Nuri came to Palestine without his knowledge. The truth of the story is that I phoned to Ghazi asking him whether he was really in communication with Ibn Saud in regard to Nuri's representing him, and Ghazi asserted that he had not communicated with him in regard to anything of the sort."

It is the opinion of the Emir that all possible influence should be exercised on the public Arab High Committee and on the public through the press for the immediate ending of the strike and acts of violence. "By so doing", he said, "we will be able to avoid not only martial law, but we will reserve a way for negotiations, as we will be giving up when we are still strong, instead of being forced when we're beaten enemies. I hereby promise to exercise all my personal influence on the local government in Palestine, and on my friends in London for the justification of the demands of the Arabs and to see to it that the recommendations of the Royal Commission are carried out."

I asked the Emir whether he thought there were any existing relations between Qawagji and Nuri, and he replied most emphatically in the negative. He said that he knows them both well and he is certain that there are no connections between them now.

The Emir also said that he understood that the Moslem Supreme Council will probably be cancelled, and if martial law is declared, the whole Arab High Committee, including Haj Amin will be exiled--not to Safend, but to some more distant place. (The Emir further understands that if martial law is declared, it will mean that not only the courts will be under military control, but most likely McDonnell will leave).

How far and long is the way? The wadis that lead to the mountain where he is now living are insurmountable. No cars, tanks or any other movable machines can cross. The wadis are not deep but rocky and impassable. It took me hours walking in inconceivably impassable wadis to reach the HIGH, THE VERY HIGH MOUNTAIN WHERE THE EAGLE IS NOW LIVING.

The place is so dreary and lifeless. Life there is meaningless. Is it then a wonder that those who are living there are always ready to sell their lives cheaply? I climbed the rock and cliffs of the terrible mountain like a monkey. The first I met were two sentries who were standing, fully armed, on a high cliff just at the entrance of the top of the mountain. Both were on the alert and when I approached them they took the usual military salute. They had instructions that I was a friend coming to see the eagle. Every other rebel I met later received me with the customary salute (MARHABA BIL AHK) NAMELY WELCOME BROTHER. I replied WELCOME BROTHERS. When I entered the headquarters of the Eagle, his staff officers received me with the same brotherly salute and kissed me and I kissed them. That was the kiss of the Arab brotherhood.

When cafe was served, the Commander in ~~Chief~~ Chief entered. Considering his long history and heroic deeds in Syria, Iraq and Palestine he is young, ~~xx~~ scarcely forty. Always smiling, never never frowning. Advancing with firm steps and smiling, he uttered the usual Salam and then we kissed.

I am cross with you, said he. I expected our brothers the Arab journalists to have come long before now. They should have come and see what their faithful brothers are doing. The official communiques of the Government were purposely made up in a way to intimate that there was practically no revolution but just simple clashes. What your brothers have done should be widely known and recorded for the future. The heroism displayed by the brethren is exemplary. There were those who on many occasions came down from the mountains and attacked the armored cars and tanks with their revolvers from near range, jumped on the machines and killed the soldiers from behind the small holes, the only available passages in the machines. One of the brethren once attacked a tank, then unloaded his revolver and had no munition. He took a piece of stone in his hand and reattacked. He fell at the wheels of the tank.

When the commander of the aeroplane fell dead in Jebas, all the papers, money and photos he had in his pockets were brought to me and I despatched them to the High Commissioner for transmission to the deceased's wife. How eager I am to know that these were actually received by the wife of the dead. The High Commissioner did not reply nor did he allude to that in any of his communiques. I should be very pleased to know that the poor wife has received her husband's papers.

Al Mukattam, said I, stated "that General Dill refrained from proclaiming the Martial Law, and though had in hand big forces and full powers, refrained also from recurring to force and crushing the revolution by arms. General Dill's attitude in this respect induces one to compare him with Allenby's attitude during the revolution in Egypt and it is hoped that Dill will meet the same success in Palestine as that Allenby met in Egypt." "How do you find this view expressed by Al Mukattam", Said I.

The Commander in Chief said that he does not agree to this view. The Martial Law though not proclaimed was actually in force. The authorities were applying most drastic measures in the country, particularly in the disturbed areas. No martial law could bring more stringent measures. As for the attitude of General Dill, I desire to say that the General Dill would have done better if he had shown practicable signs of good intentions for the restoration of the Anglo-Arab friendship. When negotiations were being exchanged, the General should not have carried out his last two manoeuvres for the purpose of surrounding the rebels and totally crushing them. The General, I believe, wanted to crush the revolution by arms, but failed in that. It would have been better if he

left it to and through negotiations and understanding as already done by means of the Kings' manifesto. I daresay that the rebels success in defeating the General's scheme was complete. What was also a real success and a sign ~~xxx~~ of x exemplary discipline is the way the country, including the rebels, adhered to the manifesto for the present truce. In the very day the manifesto was published the whole country marvelously observed that no acts of violence of any kind are to take place. Where else can one find such exemplary discipline and high spirit.

What will be the next step, I asked.

Now that a truce has been concluded, the sword will not be unsheathed. The sword has done enough and it is a favourable time for the political brain to work and negotiate. I believe the opportunity is very favourable for a big gain by means of political negotiations. As for us, you must be more than sure that we will not raise an arm. That does not mean that we consider our mission as already x completed. No, not at all, but we will keep quiet until we see the result. The Arab countries are all one inseparable. We were never offensive. We have always been defensive. We did not come to offend but came to defend a dear part of the Arab unity, against the mad policy of poor politicians. How is it that the politicians in England believe that the Arab countries can really keep silent when they see that Palestine, their dear Palestine is being changed into a Jewish National Home? There is no difference between Palestine, Syira, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, or Hedjaz. We are all one. It is wrong to think we ~~xxx~~ are offensive. We are only defensive. What we have done is hoped to be enough to make England wake up and again gain the friendship of the Arabs. Why should England lose us? We have always been friends. The present international situation makes our friendship more valuable and more necessary than ever before. We need England and England needs us, why should there be war between us?

I desire to convey to the British Nation my full sympathy and admiration. We the Arabs do believe in the necessity of the Anglo-Arab friendship. England believes in that too. The proof of this is the continual attempts by England to make friendly treaties with the Arab countries. We have not the slightest grievance against the noble British nation and we do hope that this noble nation will induce his Government to ~~xxxx~~ improve its policy in Palestine and regain the friendship of all the Arab countries and the Moslem world as well. We do not need any more misunderstanding. What passed is more than enough. Why should England defy the Arab and the Moslem world again? What we have done can easily and more terribly be repeated, but we need not go back to this. We need and sincerely seek the friendship of the noble English people, with ~~xxxxxx~~ whom we fought side by side in the great War.

SIR WAUCHOPE IN THE FRYING PAN.

The committee of the representatives of the Arab parties met on Thursday and approved the memorandum mentioned in my last report. It included, besides the usual demands, a hot attack against Wauchope and his pro Jewish policy. The despatch of a wire against Wauchope was discussed and it was agreed that this should be postponed until his arrival. On the day of his arrival, a big meeting should be held in Jerusalem and from there a wire denouncing him and his policy be despatched.

The memorandum was despatched by post. In loud voice, and with words glowing with boast and pride, Abdul Latif Bey Salah told me in Nablus~~and~~ before many other people present:-

"Yes Yusif, we despatched it by post. Enough. We thought it more patriotic and more dignified that it should be despatched by post and not be submitted by us. Why should we keep going to the Government? It is time to shew the Government that we know how to maintain our dignity."

What nonsense and cheap vanity.

On November 2nd. those fools and cowards published a weak, the weakest proclamation that had ever been published, calling upon the Arabs to remember that day and never forget it...

Ibrahim, with his usual high spirit attacked the proclamation and the signatories. (The signatories are the representatives of the parties.) Why did you shew all that weakness, said Ibrahim? Is it because you refrain from any responsibility? The nation has given much and it is now your turn to give and bear responsibility. We are in no need of any body to remind us of November 2nd. by empty words.

What those dirty traitors did not and could not do, Akram Zuaitar, your friend and favourer, undertook to do alone. By God Levy, he ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~the~~ ~~only~~ ~~one~~ ~~who~~ ~~undertook~~ ~~it~~ ~~alone~~ ~~and~~ ~~executed~~ ~~his~~ ~~undertaking~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~daring~~ ~~spirit~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~HERO~~.

On November 2nd. at 3 p.m. he arranged for a big meeting to commemorate that day. About a thousand of the best people of Nablus, Jaffa, Tulkarm, Jenin, Bisan, etc. etc. were present. Words of sympathy and encouraging were despatched to Akram to be delivered in the meeting from:-

Abdul Rahman Azzam of Egypt. The Nationalists of Syria, a word by Jamil Mardam and another from Fakhri Baroudi. The Executive Committee of Transjordan. From the Young men of Iraq. etc. etc.

The speeches were firing and hot. Akram was the last speaker. He stood when the present were listening to so many speakers and were nearly exhausted from so much listening and sitting down. Akram with all glowing, boiling and with his usual clear accent and clear and enchanting style, strated to speak.

"Brethren, are we here to talk and repeat words? What use of all this? We are here in order to tell the English that they are traitors and that we must implant the hatred of the English in the hearts of every Arab. Hatred of the English is our way to salvation. Unless we make the whole nation a ~~boiling~~ boiling pot of hatred we shall not be able to fight them.

~~Then~~ We are also here to tell the world that the English traitors have armed the Jews and we hereby announce that the Arabs will arm themselves in order to use their arms in defence of themselves."

Akram electrified the atmosphere. He continued in this heroic style and when he started to talk about the Colonial secretary and his pro Jewish policy, the attendants could not control themselves and started to shout: Down with the Colonial Secretary: Down with that Jewish Secretary."

Akram then spoke about Wauchope and utterly ruined him in the hearts of all the Arabs who listened to him.

"Wauchope, said Akram, what is he? High Commissioner? No, he is a Jewish Agent. He was appointed to Palestine by the Jews. Rotchild said that in the meeting of last Tuesday in London. That Wauchop should be denounced by every Arab."

At last Akram looked to the present and told them:-

Look here. I am going to repeat to you some resolutions already passed by the young men of Nablus. If you are prepared to agree to them, good and well, if not, you be sure the resolutions will stand. The young men will stand by them.

The resolutions were recited and were all approved. who dare to say no? The resolutions are:-

1. We consider that the Jews are now armed not only by the huge amounts of contrabanded Arms but also by the help of the Government who armed their colonies. We therefore should also be armed and be prepared to defend ourselves.

2. The English and nobody but the English. They are our enemies and all enmity and hatred should be directed against them.

3. Denounce the behaviour of the Colonial Secretary and his Jewish Policy which clearly denote that the English are conspiring with the Jews against us.

4. Whereas Wauchope has been following since his appointment to Palestine, a policy which exterminates the Arabs in Palestine, he should be denounced and when he comes back should be met by a complete strike.

5 With all our love to Et hopia and hatred to Italy, we must announce here that the Italian invasion to Ethopia is not less brutal than the English exterminating policy in Palestine.

6. The Arabs of Palestine desire to announce their pride because of the sympathy extended to them by their brethren the Arabs and the Moslems of the world.

Another meeting was held in Haifa by the Arab Party under Jamal Husaini. The meeting was crowded. The resolutions prepared by Jamal were weak and when he asked the audience to approve them a young man called Atif Atalla stood up and said no, these are cheap and weak resolutions and gave a firing speech which electrified the atmosphere and Jamal meeting and resolutions were ~~annihilated~~ ended with a fuss and failure.

Jerusalem.

June, 1936.

Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, Arab officers in the first division of the Service, feel it our urgent duty to bring the following matters to Your Excellency's notice.

2. In addition to our general duties as civil servants, a particular duty lies on us as Arab officers, which is that of serving as a link between Government and the Arab population with whom we are naturally in closer contact, of interpreting to the public the acts of Government in their true light, and of explaining to Government the feelings and needs of the Arab population. We have always been given to understand that that aspect of our duties, especially in view of the non-existence of representative institutions, was an essential one; and we have always regarded it as such. It is in pursuance of that conception of our duties that we venture, with all respect, to submit the following:-

3. The underlying cause of the present discontent is that the Arab population of all classes, creeds and occupations is animated by a profound sense of injustice done to them. They feel that insufficient regard has been paid in the past to their legitimate

His Excellency,
The High Commissioner,

grievances, even though those grievances had been inquired into by qualified and impartial official investigators, and to a large extent vindicated by those inquiries. As a result, the Arabs have been driven into a state verging on despair; and the present unrest is no more than an expression of that despair.

4. The fact must be faced that that feeling of despair is largely to be traced to loss of faith on the part of the Arabs in the value of official pledges and assurances for the future, and to the fact that they are genuinely alarmed at the extent to which His Majesty's Government have from time to time given way to Zionist pressure. Their confidence was severely shaken as far back as 1931, when the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann was issued as an interpretation of the White Paper of 1930. But more recently, when the projects regarding the Legislative Council and the restriction of sales of land were hotly challenged in Parliament, their loss of confidence turned to despair.

We should be doing a disservice to Government and an injury to our consciences if we were to conceal our belief that the Arab complaint on this head is substantially justified.

5. We have endeavoured since the outbreak of the present disturbances to use our influence, each of us within the scope of his functions, to bring about a return to normal conditions, and more particularly after the announcement was made that His Majesty's Government had decided to send out a Royal Commission. We have been at pains to emphasize that a return to normal conditions was a condition of the

appointment/

appointment of a Royal Commission. But all our efforts have proved unavailing. We met everywhere with a sceptical disbelief in the sincerity of the Government's offer, and our endeavours at peace-making have only earned us odium and suspicion. It has become impossible for us to continue to act usefully as a link between the Administration and the Arab population.

6. When we consider the depth and the spread of the feeling animating the Arab population today, we are driven to the conclusion that Government does not perhaps sufficiently appreciate all the underlying factors of the situation. Our warrant for this apparently presumptuous statement is that we are naturally in closer contact with the intimate thoughts of the Arab population than even Your Excellency's closest advisers. In particular, we believe that one fundamental aspect of the uprext is being overlooked, namely that the present feeling is not one that can be crushed by force. The Government has enough resources at its disposal to be able in course of time to deal with the insurrection. But the feeling will remain, and remain a constant source of trouble and disturbance. It cannot be stamped out by force. The only way in which it can be removed is by removing the causes which have brought it about. We have so far seen no practical evidence that Government have grasped that aspect of the situation.

7. The Government have, it is true, announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the grievances and make recommendations. We are not, however, concerned now with ultimate policy, but with the immediate situation in which lives and property are being destroyed every day. The announcement of a Royal Commission has not

allayed/

allayed the discontent, precisely because of that loss of confidence to which we have referred. What is wanted, therefore, is some act which would go to restore to the Arabbs the confidence they have lost and put an end to the present deadlock.

Speaking not as partisans, but as responsible public servants mindful of our obligations to Government and to the country as a whole, we feel that, in the circumstances, the initiative for ending the dealock can only come from the Government, and that it must come from Government with the least possible delay.

8. The deadlock in its present phase turns exclusively on the issue of immigration. In other words, the choice between an immediate return to normal conditions and an indefinite continuation of the present disorders and bloodshed depends not on a matter of policy or principle, but solely on a matter of provisional regulation, namely that of whether or not immigration is to be stopped. Perhaps it is not superfluous to point out that foremost among the subjects which will fall subjudice during the proposed inquiry is that very subject of immigration. We would add that there are very good precedents for such a stoppage of immigration in the fact that before the inquiry into the disturbances of 1921 such immigration was stopped, and in the riots of 1929 immigration was not only stopped but the immigration certificates which had already been issued were withdrawn.

9. After a great deal of careful and conscientious consideration, we have no hesitation in recommending the stoppage of immigration as the only fair, humane and honourable solution of the present dealock.

10. It will be argued, we know, that prestige is at stake and that Government cannot yield to violence without losing prestige. We would strongly have supported that argument had it not been for our belief that Government is itself in part to blame for the state of mind which has brought about the violence. We yield to no one in upholding order and authority as the foundation of all good government. But authority implies justice all round, and when justice is denied, or when confidence in its impartiality is shaken, then authority becomes undermined; and it shows a mistaken notion of prestige to suppose that it can be restored by the use of force.

In this case, the prestige and authority of Government would not only not lose, but would gain by a timely act of conciliation.

11. Your Excellency will, we trust, not misapprehend the motives which have prompted us to submit the present memorial. They are above all motives of conscience. During these painful weeks, when fellow-countrymen and maybe relatives of ours have been losing their lives every day, we have made every effort to remember our obligations as public servants and contribute, in our small way, to the restoration of peace. But alongside of our obligations as civil servants are the dictates of our consciences. We feel that we must conscientiously raise a protest against the present policy of repression when there exists a fair and honourable way of immediately ending the present unrest with its growing toll of death and suffering.

12. We are forwarding this memorial in quadruplicate so that it may be duly transmitted to the Secretary of States for the Colonies. In view, however, of the seriousness of the situation and the difficult position in which we find ourselves we would request Your Excellency to cable the substance of this memorandum to the Secretary of State and favour us with a reply at your earliest possible convenience.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

obedient servants.

AMIR ABDULLAH AND THE ITALIANS' CAMPAIGNS
AGAINST ABYSSINIA

I desire, said I to the Amir, in a private meeting, to hear from you your own opinion about the present campaigns of Italy against Abyssinia, and to hear as well your opinion regarding the Arabs' attitude towards that.

His Highness was all nerves and was all wrath as well when he started his reply saying :-

" The Abyssinians have been historical friends to Islam. They were the first to harbour ~~and~~ protect the supporters of Mohammad. I do not believe that the Italians can find one Arab who feels with them in their present campaigns against that peer nation.

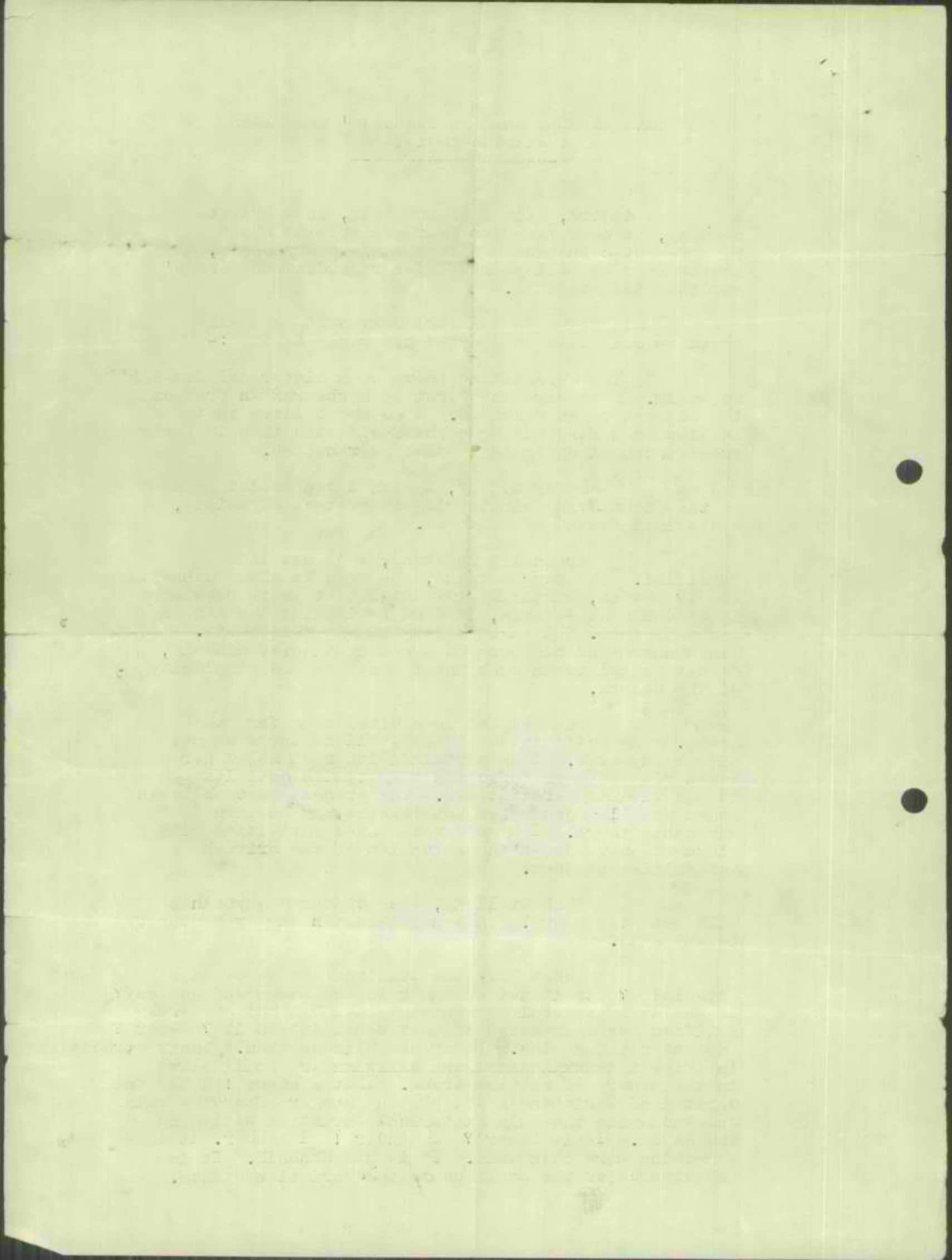
As for myself, I wish I can enlist my name as the first Arab volunteering to protect Abyssinia, the historical friend of Muhammad.

Personally speaking, I do not like Mussolini. The way he talks, the ways he shows himself in his photos, particularly that latest photo published in Al Jamia Al Islamia, lead me to imagine the man as a cheap comic. (I enclose copy of the said photo.) His manners and his pompous demonstration of himself, do not appeal to an Arab who is used to the simplicity of the Sahara.

The Red Sea is a vital zone for the Arabs. The activities of the Italians there do not please any Arab. I am certain neither Al Hejaz nor Yemen view with satisfaction the Italian activities in the vicinity of that sea. The present peace between Yemen and Al Hejaz makes both abhor any Italian movements there. I myself view these activities with alarm and have drawn the attention of the British Authorities to that.

The Italians, once captured Abyssinia will not stop there. They may threaten any Arab country in any time.

What have the Italians got to do with Abyssinia ? Is it not a member in the League of Nations ? Is not it a peaceful and quiet nation ? What on earth justifies the aggression of that Mussolini on it ? Power ? Yes and nothing else. Power has blinded them. Their atrocities in Tripoli ~~is still alive~~ are still alive in the memory of all the Arabs. What a shame ! ROME the Capital of Christendom attacks and hunger after the ruin and enslaving the only Historical Christian Nation in the world. Is it Power ? I wonder ! I wonder. It is something more than this. It is HEATHENSHIP. It is the divorce of the Italians ~~of~~ the Christian Ethics.



ITALO-ABYSSANIA CONFLICT & THE MOSLEM
PUBLIC OPINION :

Some twenty years ago the Moslems would have cared for the removal of the Kaliph from Yildiz to the Mosque for Friday Prayer much more than they would have cared for a fatal conflict between two Christian Powers. Foreign affairs, important as might be, would not gain more than a part of their interest and but little spaces of their papers.

Nowadays , things are changed. Developement of communications, spread of education, particularly the education spread by means of the press and not the schools, have deeply influenced the psychology of the Moslem Public Opinion..

Moslems of today hate European Imperialism and fight it. They may not possess a clear conception of what imperialism is; they may not be able to rule should they obtain their full independence; but all this would not change the fact that they hate imperialism and fight it. The Moslem Public Opinion of the past, crystalised on one unified religious feeling, is nowadays crystalised on one unified feeling of hatred of European Imperialism.

They sympathise with Abyssania because it is now a victim of European Imperialism. It is threatened by the same fate they are now suffering. Particularly so because Italy is the Threatening Power. The atrocities of the Italians in Tripoli, the ~~Sisiter~~ Sister-Country, have been deeply imprinted in the memory of every Moslem. No other European power did ever pollute the Mosques, burn the Holy Koran, insult Muhammed, and slaughter Moslem men, women, children and old people, as did the Italians.

Abyssania is threatened by all this, and besides that it is a historical friend of Islam and is an Oriental country threatened and struggling against the European Imperialism.

The sympathy of the Moslems with Abyssania, and their hot hatred of the Italians, have their own reasons in the background, as stated above. Perhaps there is not a single Moslem who feels with Abyssania for RIGHT'S sake, and that the feeling of each Moslem had its own interest and own object in the background, but this is easily interpreted. Moslems have no free thinkers and no free and international culture, say as the Americans have.

The Americans sympathise with Abyssinia for no interest and for no objects. They do that because it is not RIGHT that Italy should attack it. The American sympathy springs out of Free Thinking and international culture. So far, the Moslems are deprived of both. The least one can say is that the Moslems Conceptions in life have not yet reached that height attained by the Americans in their Free and International Conceptions.

Some twenty years ago, a Moslem would not have been able to understand that sympathising with a threatened country, though a Christian, meant an expression of Moslems' own dissatisfaction ~~xx~~ with European Imperialism. This alone, I consider as a MARKED PROGRESS in Moslems' conception of world politics and their forsake of their old concentration on religious feelings only.

But is there really something called Moslem Public Opinion? As understood in Europe, the Public Opinion indicates an organised feeling and movement. ~~There~~ is nothing of the sort in the east. Religious feeling may sometime, creates a public opinion among the Moslems, though not organised and denotes feeling much more than it denotes movement, but we are not talking about religion. We are talking Politics.

There is not the slightest doubt that nowadays, there is a certain class among the Moslems who are well educated and possess sound conception of world politics. This class of people, in collaboration with the press, now a formidable power in the east, ~~xxx~~ rouse the feelings of the masses, move them that or this direction, and one would call that a Public Opinion. That sort of Public Opinion in the east is easily deceived.

That educated class of people in the East, with his sound conception of world politics, and experience of European Imperialism, fearfully hate the Italians and prefer England to any other European power.

When Shakib Arsalan and Company started their favourable campaign for Italy, they did not find a single educated Moslem, nor a paper to listen to them. Shakib's propaganda was not only repulsed, but in the occassion, the English were spoken of very highly and their rule was mentioned to be the best.

The repulse of Shakib's propaganda indicated much more than this. Shakib & Company, with Bari Radio Station behind, accused Abbyssania of many atrocities against the Moslems in Abbyssania, but not even this would move the Moslems towards Italy.

In more than one time, the Arabic papers in Palestine and in Egypt and elsewhere, stated that the Moslems would rather be misruled by an Oriental kingdom than to be ruled by Italy, the RED ~~slaughterer~~ butcher of Tripoli.

Suppose that educated class of the Moslems, with their papers behind, did not rouse the feelings of the public against Italy, there surely would not have been that aroused Public Opinion now raging against Italy and sympathising with Abbyssania.

Ask?
That educated class of people, and the press, led the Egyptians to demonstrate against Italy, the close friend of King Fuad. In Egypt, even Emirs of the Royal Family volunteered to fight with Abbyssania. In Syria, though the French are supposed to be friendly with Italy, and are ruling with iron hand in Syria, the Syrians ~~demonstrated~~ demonstrated before the offices opened in Syria for enlistment of labourers with the Italian army, and the public forced those offices and smashed them. In Palestine the public opinion is heart and soul with Abbyssania. Transjordan's feelings have been expressed by the declaration given by Emir Abdulla.

In Arabia and Iraq the feeling is the same but owing to the independence of these two kingdoms, there is usually some restrain of expression of that feeling.

In addition to all facts mentioned above, the activities of the Italians in the Red Sea, which is considered as an Arab Zone, forced the Moslems to pay much concern and interest in those activities. The Italians may not stop in Abbyssania. Any further advance will entail an aggression on a Moslem country.

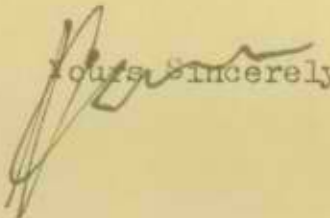
My Dear Levy,

I wonder if you will receive this letter in time and before other correspondents of foreign agencies? I tried Cairo yesterday night (Monday) and was told that you are staying temporarily in Al MAADI. I tried MAADI and was told that you were in Jerusalem. They could not give me Mrs. Levy.

I phoned up King David, Cafe Vienna, NO. 1247 a Pension which I thought was the one you sometime stay in, and tried the American School. You were not there. Vienna told me you are in Jerusalem, but where?

I will try all the telephones today (Tuesday) and will ring up Doar Hayum and see. I send you a copy and keep another in case I may find you in Jerusalem.

Why on earth do not you phone up whenever you move? Such important documents as these will be published on Thursday in the Arabic papers, and *once* they are published every foreign journalist can see it and utilise it.


Yours Sincerely

Tuesday morning.

Tuesday at 7:30 morning.

I tried Maadi again. A boy informed me you were in Al Ahram. Well I hope you will get this in time. I will despatch the report on Syria and Iraq tomorrow. I may phone you up tonight conveying another document which I will receive today perhaps.

These documents are most important and will be obtained by sort of miracles.

me

John

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE

I. BETWEEN BARI IN ITALY & JERUSALEM IN PALESTINE :

It was 8:30 P.M. of last Saturday when Bari spoke in the Radio saying in perfect good Arabic;-

" Hallo, Hallo, this/Bari speaking. Amir Chakib Arslan, the famous Arab writer and the good Moslem who was defending Islam for the last tens of years, published in Al Jamia Al Arabia, the organ of the Arab Executive in Jerusalem, and the organ of the President of the Moslem General Conference held in Jerusalem, a long article speaking in it about the atrocities committed by Abassynia against the Moslems living there, and explaining the sincere sympathy shewn by Italy towards the Iraq case in the League of Nations, and her good intentions towards Palestine and Syria."

In a word, Bari repeated the articles published in Al Jamia Al Arabia and Al Jamia Al Islamia. (See my previous reports.)

Commenting on BARI broadcasting I stated in my leading article of Tuesday morning the 16th. April, that Al Jamia Al Arabia does not communicate direct with BARI, but does so through the address mentioned below :-

" RO SOTTOSEGRETARIATO DI STATO PER LA
STAMPA E LA PROPAGANDA DIREZIONE GENERALE
STAMPA EESTERA.

ROMA.

VIA VITTORIO VENETO,

NO. 56. "

The above address was supplied in printed letters to Al Jamia Al Arabia on the night of the publication of a certain leading article written by Munif Al Hussini himself against Abassyanis on request of the Consul General of Italy in Jerusalem. In that night the Consul spoke three times by telephone with Al Jamia Al Arabia asking about the copies of the paper to be sent to the address in question. Salah Mukhtar, one of the NATIONALISTS of Damascus, who was employed at the time by Al Jamia, received one of the telephone calls communicated by the Consul, and it was he who spread the secrets of the conspiracy and handed Ibrahim Al Shanti, of Al Difa, copy of the address as written in Italian. (See my previous reports.

All this, and similar other things of which the Arabic papers were talking about, lately, for-ge one to believe that there is really an agreement between Chakib Arsalan, Ihsan Jabri, the Grand Mufti and Italy for the purpose of propagating for Italy in the Arabic countries, said I.

These new Arab supporters of Italy claim, as Chakib said in one of his articles, that the Arabs need the support of such a powerful kingdom as Italy in order to be able to realise their independence. Al right, said I, but this powerful kingdom is more hungering for colonisation than England, how can ~~them~~ the Arabs then guarantee that Italy will not liberate them from the English Yoke in order to tie them under her own Yoke ?

It is needless to say that all the Arabic papers, namely :- Falastin, Al Jamia Al Islamia, Al Difa, Miraat Al Shark, Sawt Al Shabb and others, have been all occupied with the subject of the Italian Propaganda during the last few weeks, but particularly so during the last week.

In his first article published in Al Jamia Al Islamia of 11-4-1936, Fakhri Washashibi stated in white and black that he accuses Amir Chakib, Ihsan Al Jabri and Haj Amin Al Husaini of having undertaken to propagate for Italy in the Arabic East.

Fakhri did not say that from himself. The Opposition was supplied with two ~~documents~~ documents of the most important nature, the publication of which, I am certain, will effect the whole situation of the local policy in Palestine.

I do not need to state here how these documents were obtained. I leave this to another time. There are reasons, strong reasons to believe that the English have been acquainted with the whole story of the Italian efforts with the above mentioned persons and that they (the English) have much to complain from Haj Amin on this.

IST. BOMB AND THE ANNUAL FESTIVALS

OF HAJ AMIN & NEBI MUSA

Haj Amin has been very busy during the last few days preparing for the Nebi Musa Festivals. He came to Jaffa with his usual demonstrations and had lunch with Haj Abdul Rahman Hammad. Haj Amin had about 40 cars behind him, one of which was a bus full of Boys Scouts singing, shouting, etc. etc. That was on Sunday the 14th. instant. Al Jamia Al Islamia, Al Difa, and Falastin received him on Sunday morning with wrath and rather insults. What are these nonsense, said Al Difa ?

Is it because Nebi Musa is near ? and these leaders need clapping and cheap shouts of the type of :-

(Haj Amin Ya Mansour Wa Bisifak Haddainal Sour ?)

which is usually repeated in the annual festivals of Nebi Musa ?

On Thursday, the 18th. instant, the first demonstration of the said festivals will take place.

ON THAT SAME MORNING, AL JAMIA AL ISLAMIA WILL PUBLISH THE FIRST DOUMENTS MENTIONED BEFORE.

I GIVE HEREUNDER SUMMARY IN ENGLISH. I HAVE OBTAINED A COPY YESTERDAY NIGHT(MONDAY):-

" Geneva:
February, 20th. 1935.

Respectable Brother, His Eminence Haj Amin
Al Husaini.

I have written to you some 10 days ago commenting on the campaign directed against you by the Arabic papers in Palestine for your pro British policy. Excuse me to say that I agree with these papers and not with you. The English cannot be won by means of flattering, bribery, or policy, and nobody can play the game with them as they are the cleverest players.....The only language the English understand is resistance..... I can safely say that your friendship with the English will not only make you lose your prestige with the Arabs in Palestine, but will make you lose your prestige with the Arabs in the whole world.

I wonder if our brother Ihsan Al Jabri has communicated to you what was concluded between me and the Italian Government in Rome in respect of what I have communicated to you when we were in mecca, and what WE AGREED TO, WHEN WE WERE TOGETHER IN JERUSALEM. However, I am more than satisfied of the last meeting I had with Mousoulini and of the promises he gave to me. I am certain Italy cannot treat us in the way ENGLAND AND FRANCE DID. If you can send Jamal to Rome, on his way to London, I will be able to state everything to him, as I cannot disclose all here.

" CONTD. LETTER OF CHAKIB.

Agreement has already been concluded for the purpose of spreading the Italian Propaganda in the Arabic countries as soon as possible. Mousilini is afraid of a new world war, and if arrangements are not ready beforehand, the advantage required may not be obtained. I have already started something and you may read it in LA NATION ARABE. (Levy, read my previous report in which I attached copy of the said NATION ARABE). I believe the present disagreement between Italy and Abassynia is the best oppor-tuniyy for commencement of work and for blackening the history of Abbassynia with the Moslems.

The Ministry of Propaganda in Rome may supply the Arabic papers in Palestine with informations. I have supplied them with the names of Al Jamia Al Arabia, and Al Wihda Al Arabia..... I did not supply them with the name of Al Jamia Al Islamia because Jamal told me once on your behalf that Sulaiman Al Farouqi is a man who does not keep firm in anything but always changes.....

I have written to Riad Al Sulh to undertake the propaganda in Syria and informed him to communicate with you in respect of all necessary instructions on the subject.....

Mousilini asked me about Amir Abdulla and his relation with you. I found out that such element..... as Amir Abdulla....must not take part with us and I therefore told Mousilini that Abdulla is a tool in the English hands.... Since Abdulla has again thrown himself in the arms of Ragheb.... as I read in the Palestine papers, I see that he is useless.....

Salams etc...

sgd.CHAKIB ARSALAN "

Strict control of Italian Ships.

Fearing contraband of arms and munitions by the Italian ships, the Government here have taken strict measures to ensure the control of every Italian ship arriving in the ports of Palestine.

The control started as from Saturday morning when s/s. Emilio Mirandi, belonging to the Lloyd Triestino ~~was~~, arrived Jaffa port and was carefully controlled by a number of the British Police who went on board and inspected its contents and controlled the goods unloaded. When disembarked to Haifa, the ship was accompanied by a motor boat. The motor boats bought some time ago by the Government for ~~the~~ control of shores against illegal immigration, are now all used for the control of Italian ships against any contraband of ~~ships~~ arms. There is always a motor boat going from Haifa to Jaffa and another from Jaffa to Haifa to control the shores.

Maneuvers in Haifa.

Maneuvers in the sea, and the air are still very active in Haifa. Particularly so during the night. Nearly every day there comes a ship full of munitions and other military materials. Usually these are unloaded at night. The Railways authorities have reemployed many new labourers for extra work in Haifa. Six canons for anti air raids have been placed in the Railways workshops in Haifa. There is always a force of the British soldiers in the Haifa port for strict observation of every movement.

News of war among the Arabs.

The Arabs are giving the news of the war their full interest. When the news are broadcasted from Egypt at every day at 7 p.m. you find tens of people of all classes gathered near a radio listening to the news. The circulation of the Arabic papers have been doubled and in some cases tripled. The brutal air attack and the butchering of women, children and old people by the Italians have been received by the Arabs with convulsion of disgust and bitter feeling. In editorials and other articles the Arabic papers published the news with very bitter comments, calling the Italians brutals, barbaric, and long practiced murderers. The wonderful resistance of the Ethiopians in Adaowa and their activities in other fields, have won the sympathy, admire and appreciation of all the Arabs.

I am certain that should there be Italians residents in Palestine living among the public, they would have been badly molested. The Italians we have are few and living their own and private lives either in their convents or in their few consulates, and not many as they are in Egypt where they live with all classes of the Egyptians. Though the Egyptians are giving the Ethiopian their sympathy, there is not any ill feeling between the Egyptians and the Italians. The atrocities of the Italians in Tripoli is only felt by the Arabs. The Egyptians, particularly the Modern ones, call themselves ~~Thahtees~~ and scarcely feel with the Arabs.

Pharisees

Unification of parties.

In view of the present international troubles, and the probable serious development in the world politics, the Arab parties are endeavouring to form a ~~unified~~ unified front to stand ready for any coming adventures.

The Arab Youths Federation published a declaration on Friday morning calling upon all the parties to unify and meet, in order to elect a representative body to submit to the Government a memorandum of the Arabs' demands. By so doing the said representative body will be backed up by the whole nation who will be ready to support the attitude of the unified ~~united~~ front with all its power. The National Defence Party met on Sunday morning and on Monday morning published a proclamation fully endorsing the ~~Yusuf~~ Youths CALL. A similar meeting was held in Nablus by the new National party ~~united~~ on Saturday and decided to call upon Ragheb Bey and the Mufti to work together a joined memorandum to the Government containing the Arabs demands. The party of Husain Al Khaldi published a long proclamation on the present situation drawing the attention of the public to the Harms of the Jews and their ~~aspirations~~ aspirations in Palestine which are detrimental to the Arabs, and calling upon the Arabs to unify and exploit the present circumstances. The said proclamation was signed by Husain Khaldi, Mahmoud Abu Khada, Fahmy Husaini, and others.

I was myself in the meeting of the Arab Youths and that of the National Defence. It was felt lately that the Arabs should do something with the English, but in the most amicable manner. During the long meeting of the Arab Youths Federation, it was agreed that the Arabs should shew the English that they are ready to side with England if England is ready to rid them of that confounded Jewish Policy. Yacoub Bey said:-

" the Jews , according to their papers, are ready to afford England with 50000 Jews to defend Palestine against any Italian invasion. Well, we are prepared to supply 100000 of the strongest young Arabs who are ten of times more fitted for war than the Jews. But England should stop immigration and sale of Land."

This was surely not published but I only mention it in order to shew that the unified front will not advance with a revolution but with reasonable demands to the Government.

Ragheb Bey told me that he will call me and authorise me to publish a word on his behalf that he is personally prepared to cooperate with the Mufti in this particular case. He will call me as soon as he receives an invitation from Nablus. This he will receive soon.

War Atmosphere.

News received from Gaza tonight state that the local authorities there have invited the cereal merchants to give correct schedules of the amounts of cereals in store.

The Railways authorities in Haifa issued orders, according to our correspondent in Haifa tonight, to the effect that all loading wagons should be kept in Haifa, Lydda and Jaffa for use by the army.

Strict supervision is being made by the Government on all Italian consulates in Palestine in order to know who among the natives is connected with the Italians.

In Haifa and Jerusalem there have been some communication for the use of the buses by the Army. It is now agreed that the bus companies will offer the army as many buses as required and when required at the following rates:-

20 miles for every kilometre.
benzine to be offered by the army.
LP. 15 to every driver to be paid also by the army.

The buses may be required in a future time but nobody knows when or where.

The Arabic papers received news tonight to the effect that the Government have given up the idea of the legislative council at present until the war atmosphere is cleared up.

Meetings are often taking place in the Government offices between the civil and the military authorities and Jerusalem is often connected with London either by wireless phone or by cable.

QAG invited to his
Yves today May 2nd
Ray Nash, Grant Tamm
Dr. Halden, Murchison
Mr. Tappan, Mr. Ben Zvi
to meeting attended by senior
officials Moody, Trustad
Johnson, Campbell
Ruh Abdel Hadi Mr. James
waited to them where
received from Wauchup
London; & I have repeatedly

informed you that my
opinion which I made out
after deliberate investigation
that there is nothing to
justify any worrying &
I do hope that fear will
emerge in the Mediterranean
& that the war between
Italy & Libya will remain local
Had there been any fear of
any cause for fear I would
have returned to Palestine
middle East. but it is
probable that I will return
before middle East
starts.

FRONZ

The Jewish papers stated some days ago that the Su'udi's visit to Palestine has no political significance and no concern with the so called Arab or Islam unity. Had the visit been of any political nature, said the Jewish paper, H.E. the High Commissioner would not have gone to England two days before the arrival of the Emir.

There had surely been no intended political purpose drawn up for the visit and on Saturday H. Emir Abdulla gave a statement to all the papers saying that the Su'udi's visit has no political nature of any kind, but the visit had surely entailed a deep political impressions in Palestine and similar echoes in the neighbouring Arabs countries.

Su'ud was received in Palestine, from Hafa and onward, with frantic enthusiasm. I was myself a spectator of Zaglul's reception in Cairo in 1921. I do not say that the crowds who met Zaglul in 1921 were equal to the crowds who met Su'ud in 1935, but I can safely say that the Arabs of Palestine met Su'ud with more frantic enthusiasm. It was the burst of a nation long submitted to a yoke of a foreigner in religion and in race, now finding a means to express its loyalty to Islam and its long for liberation by a Moslem Power. Fanaticism and not patriotism was moving the masses. "Where is Islam to save us" was the cry of the Crowds of the Beduins of Beersheba, Gaza and Majdal. They were shouting with abundant tears in their eyes. Su'ud, a Wahhabi, and a puritan Moslem shed tears in Majdal.

Ibrahim who accompanied the Emir from Alex to Ludd in a compartment in his Private Train, told me that the Emir and his Nejd followers, all wild fanatics, were crying and repeating the word: SHAME, meaning that it is a shame to see Moslems suffer so much under a foreign yoke.

In his privacy and among the friends he trusts, Su'ud is open and frank. In the public he is a mute sphinx.

Talking to Ibrahim in his private compartment, Su'ud said that the Arabs have only the English to befriend. The French are cheap and the Italians dirty. Should war break out, the Arabs should and will join the English. It would be easy to conquer Suria and save from the French, Palestine can then be put on better footing by means of negotiations with the English.

Speaking to Ibrahim, he also said:-

"I did not like the food in Europe. Women there are loose."

Speaking to Mechel Lutfalla of Cairo in the presence of Ibrahim in Alexandria, the Emir said:-

Europe is heathen. Christianity is weak. Islam is the only perfect religions. It teaches us of the oneness of God. That perfection of the oneness of God rules our minds,"

He did not know that Lutfalla was a Christian.

~~xxx~~ As soon as the Emir arrived Luud, where his privacy was no more private, Su'ud changed again into a mute Shpinx. Nothing would move him, not even the frantic enthusiasm of the people. He was received with frantic enthusiasm in Jerusalem, Jaffe, Tulkarm, Nablus etc. etc., but Su'ud remained firm. In each place he visited, he was given a private reception where a speaker or more gave frantic speeches about the Jews and their endeavours to rob Al Aqsa, and at Nablus Akram Zaitar gave a mad speech as usual, full of incitements, but Su'ud would not lose head. To each of those speeches he used to stand up and say:-

"Thank you. God saves Islam and the Moslems."

During the stay of the Emir in Palestine the Arabs papers devoted their spaces for the news of his movements and leading articles on the Arab Unity and the benefits expected from the new friendship now established between Al Sudiyin and Al Hashimiyyin. Look at the Jews ~~xxxxxxx~~ said the papers. They have no Jewish Kings, Jewish kingdoms and powers, but they are more influential in the world politics for the simple reason that they are united and organised. The Arabs should unite and the Arabs Kings should direct the Arab movement for the unity by themselves.

Su'ud was well received in Egypt and in Transjordan. Syria sent delegations to Palestine and to Transjordan to greet the Emir, but Su'uds reception in Palestine was something beyond comparison and beyond description. The English trying to flatter the Su'udiyin because of the feared coming war, interfered much in facilitating the receptions. The Acting High Commissioner met Ragheb Bey more than one time in order to convince him ~~that~~ to participate in the receptions though the Receptions Committees were formed by the Mufti. Ragheb and all the Opposition participated with just the same enthusiasm. In Nablus the Local Reception Committee was almost all Majlisiyyin, Sulaiman Bey, the Mayor, and a staunch Opposition, refused to take part in the reception, Mr. Foot came and followed by Mr. Keithroch and convinced Sulaiman Bey at last.

In everywhere Su'ud moved in Palestine, he passed under archs with the following inscriptions:-

" Palestine the Martyred welcomes the Emir."

In the reception of the Emir, the martyred Palestine, included the whole nation, even the Feudal Landlord, the Brokers and the employed leaders of the National activities. All were demonstrating before the Emir and expressing dissatisfaction of the present policy.

Su'ud representing a real Moslem Kingdom moved Islam sense in the hearts of the Public to its height, to a point near to Fanaticism. Su'ud a Wahhabi, a Puritan Moslem and a wild Fanatic, was repeating " God Saves Islam and the Moslem" in private and in public, quoting the Quran whenever he argues, praises Mohammed whenever he speaks, ~~xxxxxxx~~

I met him on Saturday at 7:30 a.m. in the private room of Emir Abdulla. I was alone with him. I was introduced by the private Secretary of the Emir Abdulla and very highly recommended, but all this would not change the Shinx.

Tall, Slender and "Pale Mute." He loyally represents the roughness of Nejd. There is nothing in him of the delicacy of Al Hejaz. Long before Islam, Hejaz was known for its refined language and the delicacy of its inhabitants.

Singing was flourishing in Medina, long before it was known in Damascus, in the early beginning of Islam. The Umayyad family had to send to Medina for singers to live in Damascus. Nejd has always been dry and primitive.

Su'uds language is not classic. It is even below common. He repeated quotations from the Quran and praised Muhammad many times while he was talking to me, though there was not the slightest meaning for such quotations and praise. He is dry and too self restrained. Does not smile and does not even bear geity in his eyes. He is a striking contrast of Emir Abdulla the refined Hejazi. Abdulla, even in his ordinary talk, speaks perfect classic language, and is known for his musical style. He is gay, liberal and never shows any signs of any fanatacism. When he talks to you or to me, never quotes Quran or praises Mohammad. Abdulla is also known to be a poet, obtain a rich general knowledge, and knows perfect good Turkish. Su'ud can hardly read and write Arabic and knows no other language.

I represent the New York Times, sir, said I. May I know what impression did you have in Europe?

- No Impressions.

But How? You surely must have felt something when left Arabia to Europe for the first time in your life? What is about the civilization there, women, England and France and the Difference between both?

- The women are no good there. Their appearance and behaviours are against Islam. I do not like to see any Moslem woman imitating a European, Praise be upon Mohammed.

I liked the English and the French and they are all our friends and my visit to Europe has strengthened the bond of friendship between Arabia and the European powers.

Your Highness, said I, visited Europe in a time when Italy is preparing to attack Abyssinia, the historic friend of Islam, what are your feelings in this?

- I have no concern in this.

But I must convey something to my paper, said I.
Can I say that your highness ~~views with sympathy~~ ~~the~~ ~~Friend of~~ ~~Islam~~ sympathises with Abyssania, the
~~historic~~ friend of Islam?

- Sure you can write that. But here here, the
Italians are also on good terms with us. Why do you press so much
on this subject?

 Alright. How do you like the receptions given to
you in Palestine ? and how far does this relate to the coming Arabs
only ?

- I am more than moved by the reception and the sincerity of Palestine. I feel myself among my own brothers where-ever I move in Arab countries: Islam binds us all in one bond. The Arab Unity is coming and it has never been more active in the minds of the Arabs than it is now.

I left him and went direct to see Abdulla.

Yusif, said Abdulla, could you get something from him?

Not a word, Sir.

Well, said Abdulla I myself could not get anything as well. I asked him how does your father like the Italian activities in the Red Sea? Su'ud replied saying that the Italians will probably attack Abyssania..... He refused to say a word more. If Su'ud does not speak before me, he will not speak before you.

On Saturday morning Su'ud wired to his father informing him of the paternal way in which he was received by Abdulla.

Abdulla also wired in that sense.

In the after noon the King of Arabis replied saying that he appreciates the paternal care of Brother Abdulla and hopes that the new era of the Su'udiyin and the Hashmite bound together with understanding and love, will benefit the Arab Unity.

Hedda Treaty

I met Hamza, the under secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Su'udi. He told me that the visit was ver successful, particularly with the English. In 1925 the Su'udiyin had made a treaty with the English in respect of the Southern Frontiers between Transjordan and Nejd. This is still valid and is in no need for any ~~xxxi~~ amendments. In May 1927 they made the Hedda treaty in respect of the Northern Frontiers between Hejaz and Transjordan. It was made for seven years, ending in 1934. Negotiations are now in progress for the amendments of this treaty and making it for 10 years. This treaty includes the talk about the AKABA Question. Hamza says that the Draft Treaty is completed and initialed and news for its final approval are expected any time. The present visit to Transjordan and the friendly relations with Abdulla, will facilitate the situation.

Speaking to a friend and not a foreign correspondent of the New York Times, I desire to say that the Palestine's case never ~~xxxx~~ worried the English and the Arabs as it does at present. There are no Nejd, Hejaz and Asir at present. There is now only one unified kingdom under a powerful man. The Arabs have now a powerful and full independent kingdom. The present peace between Yemen and Su'udi and again between Abdulla and Hejaz, strengthened the bond of the Arabs and the sense of their unity. You say that Ibn Su'ud never worried about Palestine. You are wrong my friend and Ibn Su'ud is not a man who talks but he is a man who works.

Al Kirkli ~~xxxx~~ commented stating that the detention of Captain Chamberlain by the Su'udiyin is an action which ~~xxxx~~ even France would hesitate to do. But the powerful independent Su'udi did it and did it with firmness.

The English are worried about their own interests which necessitate ~~they~~ they should not oppose the whole Arabs of the world because of the Jews in Palestine.

I noticed myself in England, said Hamza, that the English are worried about the Palestine case and expressed fear of the wrath of the Arab countries.

All the Jews are opposing the Legislative Council,
but it is coming. England will have to consider the Arabs feelings

11.78

5

4

5

12.500

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3

2

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2

1 932

2

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5

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2

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5

80

A critic well informed of the history of the political movement in Palestine would easily discern a contradictory puzzle in the circles of the Arab intelligentsia lately.

They talk about Anglo-Arab friendship and consider it as the best means for the solution of their problem but, and perhaps at the same time, they talk about "an impregnable unity" of the English as the way to salvation.

They talked once about the cantonization of Palestine. The subject was renewed lately on the occasion of the proposal published in the TIMES by Mr. Cust. The proposal was again recommended by Lord Lloyd when Fakhri gave his speech in the Asiatic Society in London.

They spoke once about the non-cooperation Policy and passed resolutions on that during the conference of 26-3-1933 and since then they have been hesitating between cooperation or non cooperation.

They dissolved the Arab Executive because it was mainly representing, as they alleged, one party-the Husseinieh. A new Executive should be reformed on the basis of new reorganisation of parties. They formed innumerable parties but they did not form the required Executive for which the so many new parties were formed.

They received the news of the threatening world war with transports of joy considering the war a new Chance provided by God for the salvation of the Arabs. They wrote about this in such a style that the Jewish papers had to reply. The Palestine Post once said in an editorial that it was disgraceful to note that the Arabic papers wish the world to plunge in blood for no reason other than an allegation that a world war may help the Arabs in Palestine to stop selling their lands.

They spoke and wrote about that but soon they hallucinated about the horrors of war and O God save us from wars and their horrors and economic depressions.

They have been ~~totally~~ talking about the dangers of sales of lands and how detrimental to the very existence of the Arabs in Palestine. Sales of lands almost came to an end during the last few months owing to the present international circumstances. They forgot the detrimental results of the sales of lands and started to talk- in their private talks- about the detrimental results of this confounded present ~~xxx~~ paralysis of sales of lands and how necessary that sales should soon be resuming their activities.

In this puzzling dilemma of contradictory and conflicting directions a group of Rabbis and other Jewish pious visited Al Haram Al Khalili in Hebron and tried to exceed the limit granted to the Jews there. Haj Amin, as usual, jumped on the occasion and started incitement and agitation endeavouring to create a new BOUFAQ comic case out of that trifle event. In fact he meant also to concentrate the attention of the nation to this particular case and instead of the contradictory and conflicting directions mentioned above, all directions and attention be concentrated in this one direction. By so doing, he would regain his influence and play a new game against the Jews.

Ibrahim, and Ibrahim alone stood firm and courageous. In a series of masterly written editorials Ibrahim addressing Haj Amin stated:-

" Enough please. We do not want another comic tragedy of the type of Al Boufaq. Every piece of land in Palestine is a holy Boufaq. If you want to work, the field is open but please leave Islam aside and work in the field of Politics."

Even Al Jamia Al Islamia had the courage to neglect the news of Al Haram case. The manœuvre of Haj Amin was killed in its cradle.

It took the foolish Jews just a few days more to give the Arabs the required chance. The contraband of arms and munitions came to them as a help from ABOVE.

The concentration of the Arabs attention and the unification of their conflicting directions into one unified current, which Haj Amin could not realise in his cheap endeavour during the event of Al Haram Al Khalili, were now realised to a far extent by the present chance provided by the foolishness of the Jews in the contraband of huge amount of arms and munition.

not/

Contraband of arms and munition by the Jews is not only a charge against the Jews, but it also constitutes a very serious charge against the Government. What a favourable chance for the Arabs to exploit, particularly in the present circumstances. The charge is not tainted with any religious flavour. It provides a purely political case. There is/ one Arab who would hesitate to participate in the exploitation. Haj Amin interviewed the Officer Administering the Government and submitted his protest. And why not? Is it not a charge against the Jews. The whole nation found in the charge a means to express their disgust of the Jews and the English as well. A man of the type of Ibrahim, clean of any fanatic or religious prejudice, attacked both the Jews and the English and found nothing in this that may worry his conscience. He is not attacking the Jews from any ~~xx~~ religious point and attacking the Government not because they are harbouring the Jews as a religious community but as a political group who are contrabandng arms. Of all the papers only ~~xx~~ Al Difa was given a severe warning. Ibrahim's editorial for which he was given the warning would be sufficient to justify the suspension of the Times in London. He was fierce and most inciting against the Jews, but he was writing politics and not religion.

In very many previous occasions the Arabs exploited particular events to incite the public opinion, but never before did they have such a clean cause. When the arms were discovered the boatmen in the port went to the telephone and phoned up all Arabic papers, Haj Amin, Ragheb Bey, and other Arab circles. An hour after the discovery Jaffa was stirred and every one in it was talking about the arms. Two hours later extra copies of Al Jamia Al Islamia were being distributed free giving the readers particulars about the case. Never before did the Arabic papers write so inciting and so strong as in this case, and who can stop them? Are they not attacking a purely legal charge and defending the lives of the Arabs against the arming of Jews ????

The incitement was such that the unification required was realised to the best of its phases.

THE MOMENTOUS MEETING OF ALL PARTIES :

MEETING OF ALL PARTIES ON Monday 21st. inst.

National Defence Party (Opposition).

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi. Sulaiman Bey Tougan. Mugannam Mugannam. Adel Shawa. Hasan Dajani. Omar Bitar.

Arab Party (Majlisiyin.)

Jamal Husaini. Ibrahim Darwish. Alfred Roch. Yusif Dajani. Yusif Ashur.

Dr. Khaldi's Party. Mahmood Abu Khadra. Eshaq Budairi. Isa Bandak.

The National Group. Abdul Latif Bey Salah. Hamdi Nabulsi. Sharif Asali.

Arab Youth Federation. Yacoub Bey Ghusain. Sa'id Khalil. Nimre Al Masri. Muhammad Ali Ghusain.

These are the parties in Palestine without one missing. Those present, officially speaking represent fully the various parties in Palestine. They met on 21-10-1935 from 3 p.m. till 7 p.m.

NO MORE PROTESTS BUT A WARNING AND THEN ?

No more protests are to be submitted to this hopeless Jewish Government. A memorandum containing Arabs' demands will be submitted soon after 31-10-1935 namely after the coming general meeting of all parties on that date. The memorandum will not contain a protest but a warning to the Government if no favourable reply will be forthcoming, the leaders will arrange for further vigorous sanctions. A short warning will be submitted today or tomorrow to the ~~g~~/Administering the Government and then the memorandum will follow. The short warning already drafted and contains:-

1. The Government should at once issue a notice to the Jews in Palestine to hand over all arms in their possession within a fixed date. If no handing over is done in that date the Government should:-
2. Appoint a committee consisted of English and ~~Jax~~ Arabs to carry out complete and careful inspection of every Jewish quarter, house, premises etc. etc.
3. Establishment of new force to guard shores and frontiers against any contraband of ~~xxx~~ arms and illegal immigrants.
4. Discharge of all Jewish officials connected with inspection work in Customs, immigration etc. and their offices should be handed over to British or Arabs. Every Jewish immigrants should be inspected he and his personal effects. The practice now in use and which allows an immigrant to take his personal effects to his house and then be inspected there should stop at once.

GENERAL STRIKE ON SATURDAY

General strike has been also decided by all parties and a proclamation inviting the nation to that has been drafted and signed by all the parties.

The strike is on Saturday 26010-1935.
It will be general and complete. Lawyers,
Municipalities, cars, buses. all all will go
on s rike. Special committees were formed to
organise the strike.

Further sanctions will be arranged as soon
as the reply of the Government is received .
This will take some time as the memorandum will
be drafted during the coming few days and
submitted to the general meeting on 31 10-1935

Apr. 10, 1936

Suddenly and without the least expectation among the Arabs or the Jews, the High Commissioner summoned the Presidents of the Arab Parties on Thursday 2nd. April for an urgent interview at 5 p.m. At 9 p.m. an official communique (Copy attached) was issued. It is stated in the communique that the secretary of state had authorised the H.C. to invite them, on his behalf, to send a deputation of Arab leaders to London. The invitation was unanimously accepted. I am told by Mahmoud Bey Abu Khadra, one of the leaders who interviewed H.E. that H.E. was so keen to see them accept the invitation and if possibly to fly to London in that same hour. The acceptance was not only unanimous, but even Ragheb Bey thanked H.E. for his help.....and for paving the way for the Arabs to see a Legislative Council established in Palestine. Among the points raised in that interview and not yet published and not even known and which I got only last night is that :-

Ragheb Bey enquired whether the official delegation will be bound with official protocol, namely will the delegation, as an official one, be prevented from propagating for the Arabs view and against the Government and the Jews Policy ?

The Leaders were given final word that though the delegation is an official one, they will have no protocole and will be free to do whatever they like. This has its importance. An official delegation means a recognised body officially recognised by the Government as representing the Arabs views. Such a delegation when talking against the Government and against the Jews, will surely be effective.

The Arabic press received the invitations and the acceptance with transport of joy and approval. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday ~~xxxxxx~~ the Arabic papers favoured the delegation and the acceptance. On Monday Ibrahim of Al Difa, led by the rich Genius of Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi viewed the invitation ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ with distrust. The Secretary of States mentioned in his invitation, said Ibrahim, that he understood that in general Arab parties wished to see a L.C. established broadly on the lines proposed by H.M.'s G. In his previous Communique on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, H.E. the H.C. stated that the Government will insist on establishing the Council even if one of the two communities will refuse ~~xxx~~ it. Why then do the Government want a delegation ~~on~~ to discuss the possibility of a council because and for the sole reason that the Jews oppose it, as stated in the Communique. I followed Ibrahim on Tuesday and both kept hot against the acceptance of the invitation. Let the delegation go but before going the Government should publish an official communique stating that the negotiations of the delegation in London whether succeeded or not, must not effect the Council which SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

When England invited the Egyptians for negotiation, the Egyptians refused to do so unless the British give an official promise that the failure or non failure of the negotiations will not effect the necessity of the restoration of the ~~xxxxix~~ constitution.

Al Liwa of the Grand Mufti is the only paper that favours the travel of the delegation with no previous obligation from the Government. The reasons are obvious. The Mufti, though promised the Government to accept the Council, is himself against it. He promised the Government because he is coward and only worried about pleasing the Government. He does not want the Council fearing that his influence will be lost through a responsible and more important body than the Legislative Council.

It is needless to speak here about the meetings of the parties and how they failed so far to agree on any point whether regarding the formation of the delegation or binding the Government before the delegation leaves to London. You know all that.

Ragheb Bey was in favour of going without raising any objection and ~~binding~~ without binding the Government. It is understood however that on Wednesday and during the meeting of the leaders, the binding of the Government will be discussed and Ragheb will approve, but will all agree ?

There remain the formation of the delegation. The Mufti wants a delegation the majority of which from his men. Ragheb favours a delegation formed of the heads of the five parties, namely those who met the H.C. Ragheb Bey believes that at least three of the 5 who met the H.C. are assess. He with Fakhri as his advisor will be match to Jamal. With such a delegation Al Nashashibis will have the stronger hand in London.

I was following Ibrahim and Al Islamia in refusing the idea of sending the 5 mentioned above, but Ragheb Bey came to Jaffa on Thursday and convinced Isa that Yusif was playing a foolish game with Ibrahim and Auni. In today's Falastin (Saturday) Isa wrote an article in Page 1, not signed, in which he denounces the idea of sending Al Mufti or Auni or Dr. Khaldi. He favours the sending of the 5 recommended by Ragheb Bey.

Al Difa and Al Islamia insist on holding a conference to elect the members of the delegation. I am inclined to believe that Ibrahim will succeed. A delegation with no Auni, is no delegation, in Ibrahim's opinion.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 6/36.

His Excellency the High Commissioner this afternoon received the following Arab leaders:- Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, Jamal Eff. Hussein, Mahmud Eff. Abu Khadra, Abdul Latif Bey Salah, and Yacoub Eff. Ghoussein.

His Excellency reminded them that they had submitted to him last November certain requests regarding constitutional and administrative matters in Palestine, - matters, as he had then pointed out, which, since they raised questions of major policy, he would have to submit to the Secretary of State before giving a definite reply. He had therefore forwarded their memorandum to the Secretary of State, and on January 29th informed them of the Secretary of State's answer.

They would have seen in the Press that the Secretary of State had recently given a hearing to certain Jewish representatives who had laid before him their objections to the establishment of a Legislative Council.

His Excellency had received a telegram from the Secretary of State in which the Secretary of State said that he understood that in general Arab Parties wished to see a Legislative Council established broadly on the lines proposed by His Majesty's Government, though he was aware that they were asking for certain alterations. The Jewish deputation he had received had made strong representations against the setting up of a Legislative Council at this time, and he would welcome a corresponding opportunity of hearing the expression of Arab opinion.

The Secretary of State had therefore authorised His Excellency to invite them, on his behalf, to send a deputation of Arab leaders to London, where they would be able to lay their views direct before the Secretary of State.

If they wished to accept the Secretary of State's invitation and would acquaint His Excellency with the names of the gentlemen who they proposed should form this deputation and the approximate time when they could arrive in London he would inform the Secretary of State. His Excellency thought that the members of the deputation should not exceed six in number.

The question to be discussed, His Excellency concluded was one of major policy on which the final decision would rest with His Majesty's Government.

In response to a question whether it would be open to the deputation also to submit to the Secretary of State the Arab case regarding land sales and immigration, the High Commissioner said that although the principal matter to be discussed with the Secretary of State was that of the Legislative Council, the deputation would also be at liberty to put forward their views on land sales and immigration.

After a short discussion, the Arab leaders informed the High Commissioner that it was their unanimous wish to accept the Secretary of State's invitation, and they asked His Excellency to convey a reply to that effect to the Secretary of State. They would wish one member of the deputation to be an Arab Christian, and they expected to be able to arrive in London within a few weeks.

2nd April, 1936.

AN OPEN LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE

YOUR EXCELLENCY

I have read in the local newspapers that an invitation by the Colonial Secretary for an Arab delegation to go to London to discuss the Arab attitude towards the proposed Legislative Council was transmitted by you to Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, Jamal Eff. Husseini, Mahmoud Eff. Abu Khadra, Abdel Latif Bey Salah, and Yacoub Eff. Ghusseini, and that it was made clear to these party leaders that although the principal matter to be discussed with the Secretary of State was that of the Legislative Council, the deputation would also be at liberty to put forward their views on land sales and immigration. It was also stated that the reason why the Secretary of State made the invitation was that the Jewish deputation he had received made strong representations against the setting up of the council at this time, and that he would welcome, therefore, a corresponding opportunity of hearing the expression of Arab opinion.

I apprehend that the invitation is a deliberate manoeuvre to protract the establishment of the Legislative Council in view of the strong opposition recently raised by the pro-Jewish members of the two Houses in London. It is, indeed, queer that the invitation should have come after those members had severely criticised the policy of His Majesty's Government in this connection, and after the Colonial Secretary had received the Jewish deputation. This fact is amply sufficient to throw considerable suspicion upon the sincerity of the intentions of His Majesty's Government, and to cause the Arab community in Palestine to doubt the honesty of its policy, particularly because when Your Excellency announced the decision of that Government to constitute the council you made it clear that in the event of any of the communities refusing to participate in the elections you would nevertheless take the necessary measures to secure its establishment without the participation of such community. If the Secretary of State were sincere and earnest in his thought that the question of the constitution of the proposed legislative council was in itself a matter that required the presence in London of an Arab delegation to lay their views directly before him, he would have, doubtless, extended the invitation when he received the memorandum of the Arab party leaders. He gave those views careful consideration and thought that a written answer would be sufficient without it being necessary for a deputation to proceed to London for the purpose of repeating what had been said in Your Excellency's presence, and embodied in details in the memorandum. Moreover, the views, desires and aspirations of the Arab community with regard to the major policy of His Majesty's Government in Palestine, and with regard to immigration and land sales were fully represented to His Majesty's Secretaries of State for the Colonies on various occasions by the two Arab delegations that went to England some years ago, by the Arab deputations that waited upon the Colonial Secretaries and under-secretaries who visited Palestine, by the Arab representatives before the Shaw Commission, and in the innumerable memoranda that were submitted by Arab political leaders and bodies to His Majesty's Government and to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. If all these things are not sufficient, in the opinion of the secretary of State for the Colonies, to acquaint him with the attitude of the Arabs of Palestine towards the proposed legislative council and other political matters that concern this country, I feel bound to say that having regard to the circumstances in which the invitation was made the opinion savours of an unpleasant intention and of a tendency to yield to the opposition raised by the Jews against the establishment of the council.

In this connection, my memory goes back to the days when Palestine was ably administered by that honourable Jewish gentleman, Sir Herbert Samuel, who left no stone unturned to convince the Arab leaders to accept the legislative council contemplated by the Palestine order in-council 1922. He was noble, sincere and true in his desire to ensure the establishment of the council. He worked hard towards that end but the stubbornness, short-sightedness, and in certain instances, the cowardice of the leaders with whom he has negotiating painfully frustrated his endeavours. I recollect that during the last conversation between him and these leaders at which I was asked to act as translator Sir Herbert Samuel beseeched them to accept his advice, and just before they left his office in Government House at Mount Scopus he remarked in words that conveyed the following statement:—

« Gentlemen, before you leave, let me say this to you. I am now asking you to accept the legislative Council. You have refused. You still have time to consider the matter, and I ask you to accept my advice lest you should repent. A day will come when you will ask for it, and it will not be given to you ».

His prediction has hitherto proved correct.

Sir Herbert Samuel was an English-gentleman in the full sense of the word. He was earnest and sincere, and had the Arab Leaders accepted the Legislative Council he would have brought it into existence without fail. It is unfortunate, however, that Englishmen of the kind who possess a true heart and sincere conscience are nowadays scarce. If the Colonial Secretary entertained any doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Arab community in Palestine favours the establishment of a legislative council on the lines indicated by Your Excellency to the Arab party leaders that doubt could more appropriately be removed by a plebiscite or by the taking of the votes of the Municipal Councillors who represent to an appreciable extent the largest enlightened part of the Arab Community in Palestine. But even this is not necessary because if His Majesty's Government were sincere and earnest in its desire to establish the council, it should ignore the opposition raised by the Jewish Community and proceed forthwith with its constitution as Your Excellency made it clear when the announcement was first made. I doubt very much whether that Government would conduct its policy as it is now conducting if the opposing and consenting parties were the Arabs and Jews respectively.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient
and humble Servant
ELIAS N. KOUSSA

اقرأ الترجمة على الصفحة الثانية

التشريعي للاستشارة بوجهة نظر العرب في هذا الشأن، وان سبب الدعوة هو شدة معارضة اليهود لفكرة وفي رأيي ان الدعوة هي مناورة تقصد منها الحكومة سحب مشروع المجلس على اثر الحلة التي نظمها اليهود في مجلس اللوردات ومجلس البرلمان. ومن الغريب ان لا تأتي الدعوة الا بعد تلك الحلات، وبعد مقابلة وفد يهودي لوزير المستعمرات

وهذا وحده يكفي تدليلا على سوء نية الحكومة في سياستها، لا سيما وان خاتمكم كنتم اعلنتم من قبل ان رفض احدى الطائفتين لمشروع المجلس سوف لا يؤثر على اصرار الحكومة على المضي في تأليفه، ولو كان الوزير صادقا في دعوته وفي زعمه بانه يريد الاسترشاد باراء الاحزاب العربية، اذن لوجب عليه دعوة رؤساء الاحزاب الى لندن حين قدموا اليه مذكرتهم المألوفة في شهر تشرين الثاني الماضي، لان يستكت حتى يقوم اليهود بدعاياتهم ويخرجوا الحكومة، ثم يتقدم بعد ذلك بدعوة الزعماء

وفضلا عن كل ما ذكر فوجهات نظر العرب ورغباتهم وامالهم الوطنية بصدد السياسة العليا... التي يتكلم عنها الوزير سبق ان اعلنوا عنها مرات عدة قبل اليوم لوزراء المستعمرات بواسطة الوفود العربية الى لندن وامام لجنة شوء وفي المذكرات الجديدة التي رفعت للحكومة بواسطة ممثليها واذا لم تكف كل تلك الوسائل التي اعرب العرب بواسطتها عن رغباتهم الوطنية، فما احسب ان دعوة الوزير لا سيما في الوقت الحاضر وبعد مناورات اليهود في لندن تنطوي على نية حسنة وصدق دعوى بشأن الاسترشاد... باراء العرب في صدد المجلس التشريعي وهذه المناسبة تعود بي الذاكرة

اقصى جهد لاقناع العرب بقبوله واني لا ذكر انه حين رفض الزعماء قبول الطلب قال لهم السر هيرت وهو يودعهم :-
« ايها السادة اريد ان ارجو منكم مرة اخرى قبل ذهابكم ان تقبلوا بالمجلس وامامكم وقت بعد التفكير، وانا ارجوكم قبول نصيحتي لانه ان رفضتموه فسوف ياتي وقت تندمون فيه على ذلك وتطلبون المجلس فلا يعطى لكم »

وانت صحت نبوءة السر هيرت على التحقيق
ان السر هيرت صموئيل كان جنتلانا بكل معنى الكلمة، وكان مخلصا وذا عزم صلب، ولو قبل العرب بالمجلس اذن لنعنه بدون تأخير، ومما يؤسف له ان الرجال المخلصين بين الساسة الانكليز من طراز السر هيرت قليلون الان واذا كان وزير المستعمرات يشك في قبول اكثرية العرب الساحقة بالمجلس فما عليه الا ان يجري استفتاء بذلك ليرى ان العرب مجمعون على القبول. ولو ان حكومة جلالاته صادقة في نياتها لوجب عليها ان تمضي في تنفيذ المجلس دون عناية باعتراض اليهود، لانها سبق ان اعلنت عن عزمها على تنفيذ المجلس سواء اعترضت احدى الطائفتين أم لم تعترض

وانا اشك في ان الحكومة كانت تتبع هذا السبيل الفاسد في النكول عن المجلس لو ان اليهود كانوا هم الراضون بالمجلس والعرب الراضون.

الياس كوسا المحامي

للاجار

عمل التذس سابقا قاعة كبيرة مع توابعها تصلح لتكون ناديا او قهوة راقية او كازينو او مطعم يتبعها ايضا ارض واسعة مع جنيته ونوفرة للاجار ابتداء من وائل ايار المخيرة مع ادارة هذه الجريدة

قطعت ارض

في شارع النزهة - قرب مستشفى الدباني

تبلغ مساحتها ٦٤٠ ذراعا

معروضة للبيع بسعر رخيص

المراجعة مع ادارة هذه الجريدة

حكومة العراق وسحبهم من بلادهم سردار ومن بينهم المستوردين ماهر لا يمكن ان تغلبها بريطانيا لادلا على برايتهم ؟
فاجاب الستر ايدن : لم يصدر عن الحكومة البريطانية مثل هذا التصريح بشأن محاكمة الذين اتهموا في حادث مقتل السردار وسأل الستر كارنيلاند : هل كان ماهر والنقراشي من حملة الذين حوكموا عام ١٩٢٦ بتهمة التآمر على قتل السردار

الستر ايدن : لا.
الستر لينوكس : ليس حقيقيا ان المندوب السامي البريطاني قد تلقى تعليمات من حكومة جلالاته ان يغاطب حكومة مصر بذات الالفاظ الواردة في سؤالتي ؟
الستر ايدن : لا.
الستر لينوكس : اذا وضعت سؤالا مكتوبا اوجه فيه النظر الى الوقائع والالفاظ التي استعملت، فهل يجيب عليه الوزير

الستر ايدن - ان النائب سيتحقق من خطأ اقواله اذا انتظر الاجابة على سؤال مكتوب وهنا وقف الستر ونستون تشرشل وقال :
على المتكلم ان يلاحظ ان هذا السؤال يتضمن اتهامات خطيرة موجبة الى شخصيتين من اعظم رجال السياسة المصرية. وقد صرح وزير الخارجية بان الحجج التي يتذرع بها النائب السائل لا تنهض على اساس ولا شك ان الاعضاء مسؤولون عن البيانات التي تنهض استلثهم وكان يجب على صاحب السؤال قبل ان يدلي بمثل هذه البيانات الخطيرة ان يتأكد من صحتها والا كان ذلك خرقا بالغا لنظام المجلس

الا تزال وجهة النظر البريطانية

دار للاجار

واقعة على شارع العجبي امام

موقف الباص تحتوي على ٧

غرف مع منافعها وليوانين

وجنيته وكاراج مستوفية جميع

شروط الراحة اجارها رخيص

جدا المراجعة مع

ادارة هذه الجريدة

H.E.'s. Message & how interpreted by Arabs.

The message of H.E. the High Commissioner regarding expected tranquility in the Mediterranean was interpreted by the Arabs as a personal endeavour by H.E. intended to repair his wrong policy by another new wrong policy. Despite the appeals of the Arabs, the recommendations of the courts of enquiries, and the grave situation of the absorptive capacity of the country, Sir Wauchope, who has been the sole authority on immigration in Palestine, insisted to close his eyes and open the gates of Palestine to immigration, particularly to labour immigration. As soon as war threats sounded in the world, Palestine was effected. Banks stopped credit and buildings activities paralysed. In Haifa alone, as stated by the Arab papers two weeks ago, there are now 20,000 Jewish labourers living on their Labour funds. Unless building activities revive at once, the unemployment will grow steady and fearfully. Sir Wauchope alone will be responsible for the catastrophe now threatening Palestine. In a very short time, and unless a miracle should cause building activities revive again, there will be at least 50,000 Jewish unemployed labourers in Palestine, besides other unemployed Arab labourers. How will these be maintained? And whose crime is this?

Desiring to deceive the people, and make banks open new credit and force individuals to go on in building for no purpose other than keeping building activities revived, H.E. despatched that childish message, thinking that banks and individuals are mad to believe him and disbelieve what they see going on in Egypt, Palestine, Malta, Cyprus, Gibraltar and in Geneva.

Mr. Hall fled to Amman on Friday, stayed few hours and came back in the afternoon.

Not for publication

(Childish, said H.H. Emir Abdulla to Hall. That message would not and could not be believed by boys in the streets.)

In its edition of Saturday evening, Al Mukattam of Cairo published a comment by its correspondent in Alexandria on the message of Sir Wauchope stating that that message was most understandable. Could H.E. come to Alexandria and see the Military preparations and then say how should we believe his message?

If the message of H.E. bear any truth and authority, said the Arabic papers, why does not H.E. or his Deputy inform the banks to reopen credits in Palestine as usual? Furthermore, why this Sir Wauchope alone who took the trouble to send such a childish message and not ~~every~~ every responsible British Representative in all countries situated on the Mediterranean. The reason is obvious. It is this Sir Wauchope alone who committed such grave mistakes as noticed in his immigration policy to Palestine.

A revolutionised Arab movement.

Strictly personal & not for publication.

In the early beginning of November Palestine may register in its history a new revolutionised national movement of the wisest and most considerate nature. With the ~~exception~~ exception of Al Mufti's party, all other parties are working hard and loyally towards the realisation of a unified Arab front in Palestine. As stated in my previous reports, that front will endeavour to negotiate with the English in the most amicable manner for the exploitation of the present international situation.

H.H. Emir Abdulla phoned up to me more than five times during the last 10 days asking whether his declaration was published? Has this anything to do with the coming Arab movement?

The Arabs in Palestine, even by the Times of London, were proclaimed as anti Italians and as a nation among which all anti British propagandas ~~xxxx~~ proved a failure. The Emir's declaration represented that feeling now prominent among the Arabs, in an explicit style. If this is the case, why should not there be a unified movement in Palestine and Transjordan for the formation of one unified front, purely pro British, under H.H. Emir Abdulla, which may negotiate with the English in the most freindly and amicable way?

As stated by H.H. on Sunday by telephone,"-

" I am not a propagandist for the English, but I do realise the value of the English freindship to the Arabs."

In the early begining of November Palestine, probably in Jaffa, will see a general conference attended by ~~xxx~~ representatives of all parties, and by a good number of the most ~~prominent~~ prominent Shaikhs of Transjordan for the formation of the required unified front, with Emir Abdulla, the historical friend of the English at the head.

That expected front, headed by the Emir, and other similar moderate and considerate persons, can, I am certain, be the sole body which may solve the Palestine case with farsightedness and realisation of facts and not dreams.

Men of the Fleet mocked at the Italians.

An Italian commercial ship had, owing to the congestion in Haifa port, to lay anchor near the British battle ships now in Haifa. Some of the men of the fleet thought of mocking at the Italians and play a game with them.

12 men of the fleet were soon coloured with black dye and dressed with costumes similar to Ethiopian dresses, and ornamented their chests with signs very near to Amharic signs and went in a small boat near to the Italian ship and started to roam about it. Italians in the ship soon gathered round and looked to the Ethiopian Britishers with wrath and wonder thinking they were real Ethiopians.

Later the men in the fleet shouted and laughed, thus warning the Italians of the mock.

Communist Pamphlets against Chakib Arsalan and Haj Amin.

On Monday October 14th. the Police in Jaffa introduced Ibrahim Hafez and David Barker ~~for~~ to the Magistrate asking for their reprimand. They are charged with the accusation of distributing Communist Pamphlets containing an attacks against Chakib Arsalan and Haj Amin Husain as Italian Propagandists. Police NO. 1636 gave an oath that he caught the accused with the said pamphlets and the Magistrate approved their reprimand for 10 days.

A VERY SERIOUS DECLARATION BY H.H. (EXCLUSIVE)

THE ARABS PREFER THE ENGLISH TO ANY OTHER :

THE NEW TREND IN THE ARABS POLICY :

THE ITALIAN PROPAGANDA AND ITS FAILURE :

The Italian activities among the Arabs are still ripe. There is a remarkable coincidence between the activities of Amir Chakib Arsalan in Geneva and of his supporters in Jerusalem in their means of propagating for Italy.

In the so called Moslem Conference held in Geneva under Chakib and ended on 17-9-1935, both Chakib and the Italian Lady Orientalist Madame Vincia Velibri gave a speech each in favour of the Italian Policy with the Moslem subjects under the Italian Rule. Among the resolutions passed by that conference was that the Moslems should not interfere in the present dispute between Italy and Ethiopia.

During the last two weeks the Arabic papers in Palestine wrote several times requesting the Mufti of Jerusalem to issue a declaration on the present dispute between Italy and Ethiopia. Their request was also supported by a similar application wired to the Mufti by the Moslem Society in Berlin. The Mufti was asked to do so in his capacity as the President of the Moslem General Conference held in Jerusalem in 1931. I and Ibrahim, writing on this subject, drew the attention of the Mufti to the repeated declarations issued by the Moslem Societies and the Moslem prominent figures in Egypt, in favour of Ethiopia. The Mufti did not reply. Al Jamia Al Arabia attacked both Al Difa and Falastin alleging that we meant to complicate the President of the Moslem General Conference in politics.... Al Jamia stated also that the Moslems should not interfere in a dispute between Italy and Ethiopia who are both Christians.

You will note that the reply of Al Jamia Al Arabia was just a copy of the resolution taken by the Geneva so called Moslem Conference.

Among the means of Chakib Propaganda against Abyssania is the repeated allegation that the Moslems in Ethiopia are ill treated. Al Jamia Al Arabia continues to write in this tone.

Lately Al Jamia does not say that of its own but it publishes translated articles supplied to it by the Italian Consulate in Jerusalem containing incitements to all Moslems against Ethiopia. In a series of articles published last week and translated from a certain foreign paper, originally written by a certain Mademoiselle Henriette.... the original lady writer alleges that the Pope of Ethiopia (and she says that the Pope of Ethiopia is the Coptic Patriarch in Cairo) told her a long story about the Moslems in Ethiopia and how they are hated and deprived of all Government Offices because of their disloyalty. The alleged long story of the Coptic Patriarch is all incitement against the Moslems in Ethiopia and sheer instigation to the Moslem world against the Pope and Ethiopia. Al Jamia Al Arabia published these articles in conspicuous places and underlined every inciting phrase in the Pope's story.

Replying to this silly story I addressed Munif Al Husaini in a hot leading article published on 1-10-1935 saying:-

(Do not you have brain enough to remember that the Patriarch of the Copts in Egypt was the first to rise against the English with Zaghloul and when asked how he rose against the Christians he replied saying that we are all Moslems for Egypt's sake and interests? Such a patriotic would not say such silly stories against the Moslems in Ethiopia or in any where else. These stories are fabricated for the Italian Propaganda for which you and your party are paid.)

Al Difa caught Munif for his allegation that the Mufti should not interfere in the present dispute between Italy and Ethiopia and in a very hot leading article Ibrahim said:-

(What does Al Jamia Al Arabia mean by saying that the two conflicting countries are both Christians and that the President of the Moslem General Conference should not interfere in politics? In Ethiopia there are 5 million Moslems and these should make the Mufti care for them. Islam is based on Politics and Islam is never separated from Politics. Islam is not only a religion but a ruling authority as well. A Moslem General Conference should automatically be a Political Body.)

In Al Mukattam of 26-9-1935 a Moslem published a long article in respect of Chakib Activities in Geneva for Italy and particularly during the Moslem Conference held under Chakib there on 12-9-1935 and ended on 17-9-1935. The writer enquires what does Chakib mean by this nonsense?

In a firing editorial in Al Iraq newspaper published in Baghdad, the editor stated on 23-9-1935 that the Geneva Moslem Conference held under Chakib was not a religious conference but was one of propagating for Italy. He went on to say that we can now see the reasons why the Mufti of Jerusalem refused to issue a declaration in favour of Ethiopia as was requested by the Palestine papers. The said Mufti has long been suspected of being connected with Chakib in that respect.

Dr. Ahmed Maher of Kawkab Al Chark of Cairo severely attacked Chakib for his Italian activities.

The Italian activities in Syria and Lebanon take a different shape. There they do not look forward for the incitement of the Arabs against the English but they endeavour to encourage labourers to join the army services in Arteria. They opened so many offices ~~of~~ for that purpose and employed a number of people to propagade among the poor class and to encourage them to be enlisted. The call was favourably responded to by the poor Houranis. But even this was most vehemently resisted by both the Syrians and the Lebanese. In Beirout a big meeting was held in the Mosque of Omar and speeches were given in favour of Ethiopia and openly attacking Chakib and his activities. The Nationalists party in Syria published a proclamation last week calling upon every Syrian to refuse any enlistment with the Italians. The agitation of the Arabs in Lebanon and in Syria against the Italian activities was such that the French Authorities had to issue an order last Saturday prohibiting the issue of any passport to any labourer desiring to go to Arteria.

In a brief word, the Italian activities were condemned in every Arab country.

There remains now to discuss the Arabs situation in the present Anglo Italian dispute and its anticipated developements. This has been masterly treated by H.H. Amir Abdulla in his interview with your representative and his exclusive declaration to the New York Times. But before giving the Amir's declaration I desire to say a word on the subject.

The Arabs have never been before so attached to the English and so appreciating their fair rule as at present. The reason is obviously clear. Since they were ruled by the English, they have never been before threatened by any Latin race of the type of Italy. In more than one time I and Ibrahim wrote in white and black that the Arabs are so disgusted with the Italians because they are Latins. The Anglo Saxon are incomparably better rulers.

I can declare on very good authority that the Arabs in Palestine will go side to side with the English in their anticipated struggle with the Italians. The Arabs will give England their full support and sympathy without the least resistance or even a bargain. By so doing they will not only help towards the defeat of a Latin disgusted race, but they will also give England a new proof of the everlasting bond that binds them with the English.

A long talk on that subject and in the sense of what I wrote took place during the long interview between the Officer Commanding the Palestine Government and the bureau of the National Defence Party.

During my six days stay with H.H. in Amman, ill and sick, I had so many long conversations with him on that subject. I requested H.H. to give me a declaration on that subject. He said why do you write it yourself and shew it to me? You understand the foreign mentality better. I did so and wrote the following declaration which he saw and corrected by his own handwriting. The original copy is kept with me bearing the Amir's own handwriting.:-

AMIR'S DECLARATION ON PRESENT DISPUTE BETWEEN
ENGLAND AND ITALY :

The present dispute between England and Italy, and the anticipated clash between the two nations in the Red Sea, which is an Arab zone, and the Mediterranean Sea, in which the Arabs have so many relations, put the Arabs in such a situation which force them to compare between siding with the English or with the Italians in their coming clash.

Any reader who follows what the Arabic papers write all over the Arab world can easily see that the Arabs, in everywhere are against the Italian aggression in Ethiopia, and against the Idea of establishing a Roman Empire the influence of which is to be extended to the zones now under the English influence, including the Arab countries.

In spite the fact that the Arabs bear ill feeling against the English Policy in Palestine, they(the Arabs) when forced to compare between a rule and another, will soon prefer the friendship of the English.

be/ The Arabs believe that the English policy will have to/changed in Palestine by force of the English public opinion who will not leave the Arabs bearing any ill feeling or any complaint of the English Policy.

When I returned from London in my last visit to it, I published a declaration calling upon the Arabs to look forward ~~forx~~ to the English Noble Nation and befriend them and propagating for this friendship among that noble nation. I am more than pleased to note that my appeal was met with approval in the hearts of the Arabs in all countries.

As a first result of my appeal was the remarkable change of the Arabs Policy in Palestine. There are now clear signs that endeavours are being made to solve the Palestine problem by means of mutual understanding and cooperation and not by means of non cooperation and disturbances.

It is more gratifying to me to note also that the English reciprocated that new change with another of its kind.

The English have reciprocated the cooperative policy of the Arabs by an attempt to establish a Legislative Council which it is hoped will strengthen the new change in the Policy in Palestine and will help towards growing the policy of Mutual understanding and cooperation more and more.

The mutual interests of the English and the Arabs force both parties to befriend each other, particularly in the present time which threatens with most dangerous developments.

I am certain that both the English and the Arabs will go side to side in the coming developments."

Abdulla.

Contraband of arms and munitions to Jews.

s/s. Leopold 11. a Belgeum ship , Agent of which is Mr. Diznegoff, Mayor of Tel Aviv was unloading barrels of white cement on 15-10-1935 in Jaffa. Barrels amounted to 537. Four more consignments of same material and to the same consignee, S. Cattan of Tel Aviv were unloaded some time ago.

at 3:30 on 15-10-1935 one of the barrel fell by chance while in the crane and was broken. An Arab labourer saw in it a long zinc box which he suspected. The Port authorities were informed and Mr. Pope and other Port officers came to the scene. Police was informed also and the box was opened and it was found containing two big mausers and 1000 rounds of German make.

100000rounds of German and English make, and tens of big Mausers were found in the barrels.

The Arab public opinion enraged and the papers gave the case their full sympathy and publicity. The parties, all parties, even the lazy Haj Amin, woke up and started agitation. Protests were wired and Jamal wired to most of the Moslem world informing them of the big Anglo Jewish conspiracy. A general meeting of all parties will take place tomorrow(Friday) in Jaffa in order to discuss what is the best means to exploit the circumstances and urge the Government to do something to stop the Jews going beyond the law and the order of the Government.

A high Committee of investigation under Mr. Rice, already appointed and took over the enquiry in Jaffa including Shawki Saad.

Value of the munitions and arms, as stated by Police to Falastin amounts to LP. 30,000£. All confiscated materials will be thrown in the sea. Falastin suggested to the Government that the confiscated materials should be presented to Ethiopia the friend of the English and the Arabs.

S.Cattan could not be traced. It is believed that there is nobody bearing that name.

Mr. Dizengoff in an interview with Falastin stated and assured that neither he nor his company knows anything about the contrabanded materials. ~~xxxxxxx~~ The Consul of Beljeum in Jaffa stated the same to Falastin.

The Press Bureau phoned up on 16-10-1935 to all Arabic papers requesting them to be considerate of everything they mention about that case which is now under the full control of the Government.

As usual the Jewish papers scarcely mentioned anything about the case.

Personally speaking I believe the Jews are fools to do so. In such critical time, the Arabs are soon and easily incited, and they are really agitated beyond doubt and very agitated. It would not be strange if the public opinion is soon directed towards troubles.

I bet Palestine is safe.

During a tea party given to Mr. Hall by Asem Bey Said, Mayor of Jaffa on 16-10-1935, Mr. Hall speaking about the present international situation, said to fifty Arab notables present:-

" Palestine has nothing to do with the war and war will not reach Palestine and I bet that what I say will prove right."

SATURDAY STRIKE

The branches of the Arab Youths Federation all over Palestine have been very active during the last few days in arranging a favourable atmosphere for a general and strictly observed strike. So far news from the country denote that the invitation for the strike will be observed with the strictest adherence. What I fear from is the innovation created by the Arab Youths Federation and which will entail big gatherings in in mosques before noon on Saturday. Not only huge number of people will attend but it is announced that the noted speakers of the young men will deliver firing speeches against the Jews and the Government.

Haj Amin Al Husaini, seeing that the parties have succeeded in their last meeting and passed, among their resolutions, the necessity of a general strike including suspension of work in the Municipalities, soon announced last night (Wednesday night) that all Sherie courts, Wakfs offices, etc. etc. are to suspend work on Saturday. Such an announcement from Haj Amin will be more than enough to make every Moslem strictly observe the strike.

Ibrahim suggested today (Thursday morning 5 a.m.) that Arab papers should also disappear on Saturday. I wonder if Isa will agree.

The papers of this morning bear news from almost every town in the country to the effect that the public received the news of the unity of the parties with satisfaction and joy and swear they will observe the strike vigorously.

In their protest to the Government against the Anglo-Jewish conspiracy for the smuggling of arms and munitions, the Prominent Shaikhs of Beersheba stated :-

You Government have disarmed every Arab in Palestine and have been so strict in disarming the Arabs that you have even disarmed us, we the Beduins who are naturally entitled to a sort of armament. Well, look here: if you will not disarm the Jews at once we will arm ourselves by force and then we will give you a good proof of who CAN BETTER USE THE ARMS WE OR THE JEWS.

The papers are giving full rein to their incitement and charging the atmosphere with every possible inflammable material.

At 10 a.m. a delegation of the Arab ladies interviewed the Officer ~~XXXXX~~ administering the Government and submitted to him the usual memorandum. Mrs Mugannam, as usual, lead the dispute. She said that England who stood beside Abyssania and gained the sympathy of the world is carrying out such a wrong policy in Palestine that will make every one be disgusted with England.

At 11.30 the representatives of the parties interviewed
H.E. The delegation included :-

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi.	National Defence Party
Ishaq Bey Budairi.	Dr. Khaldi's party.
Abdul Latif Salah.	National Group.
Jamal Husaini.	Arab Party.
Yacoub Ghusain.	Arab Youths Federation.

" Yacoub was late about an hour and did not attend the interview but attended the meeting of the parties after the interview. "

Soon after the interview and the submission of the usual memorandum, the representatives of the parties met in the office of the Arab party and issued a proclamation to the Arabic papers calling upon them in the name of the Country to stop any personal, factional or party dispute and attack.

Thus for the first time in the history of the national movement in Palestine, we will observe an interval of complete unity and peace between the parties. I only hope that this interval will last long.

Thursday
(Saturday night) The press bureau had issued last night a communique including a wire received by the officer administering the Government from the Colonial Secretary in which the secretary states that:-

"Enquiries about the smuggling of the last consignment of arms and munitions are being carried out with rigidity and speedily, Sir Wauchope himself is personally supervising these enquiries. The people in Palestine can rest assured that all measures will be taken in order to find out the culprits and present them to justice."

N.B. I enclose photo of the representatives of the parties who met the Officer administering the Government yesterday.

FURTHER TO MY LETTER OF YESTERDAY

The papers of this morning (Tuesday) directed very bitter attacks against the Representatives. You did not, said the papers, agree on non strike until you received the warning. This shews that you were coward and submitting to the will of the Government and not to the will of the nation.

Ibrahim and I mentioned in our editorials of this morning that the story of the warning and the decision of non strike was manufactured between Mr. Hall and the Grand Mufti on Thursday noon when Haj Amin interviewed the O/A.G.

In page 1 of Al Difa, Ibrahim published today the copy of the bail given in 4-7-1934 by the so called liberals.... to the Government undertaking to be of good conduct for a period of three years. Commenting on this, Ibrahim addressing the public stated that such cowards can never be trusted with the case of a nation.

Nablus has already decided the strike and issued a hell of protests and decisions on this subject. I have no doubt that Nablus will strike on Wednesday, date of the arrival of H.E. Akram spoke to me last night and told me:-

" Please announce to the whole world that Nablus the sincere Arab town is now entirely separated in its politics from Jerusalem the coward and the nest of intrigues and cheap family policy."

Abdul Latif Salah, head of the Nationalists Bloc in Nablus decided a strike and issued a proclamation in this respect. Abdul Latif is one of the 5 Representatives of the Arab Parties. He did not attend the meeting on Sunday but delegated another in his place. By announcing that his party will strike, Abdul Latif separated himself from the committee of 5.

In Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Tiberias, Tulkarm, Jenin, Haifa, committees of young men were formed and issued proclamations for the strike. I can guarantee Nablus to go on strike, but the others NO.

I will keep you informed of all developements.

THE NEXT STEP.

When the committee of the Representatives of the Parties decided the general strike in its last meeting, it also decided that the strike will only be the first step in the new path of resistance of the Arabs. What next?

What was holding good and feasible three weeks ago is now nearly frustrated. The contraband of arms and the incitement followed have been changing the atmosphere in an amazing rapidity. The chances for an Anglo-Arab freindship led by Abdulla, as reported before, do not seem as promising now as they were before. I do not say they have gone, but I say they have been weakened.

Incitement would be quite insufficient a description ~~for~~ of the campaign now conducted by the papers on the occassion of the contraband ~~of~~ arms and munitions. In the heat of the incitement, the papers have almost forgotten the Jews and directed their full force towards the English. That direction has been more concentrated and intensified when the news of the meeting of Tuesday before last, took place in London and both the Colonial Secretary and Sir Wauchop gave such irresponsible speeches in favour of the Jews in it. (I attach extract from the Palestine Post for reference.)

Today (Thursday) the general committee of the Representatives of the parties will meet in Jerusalem and will probably pass the final draft of a memorandum including the usual demands of the Arabs and will also include a hot campaign against Sir Wauchop. It was decided in the previous meetings of the sub committee that the Arabs should openly withdraw their confidence in Sir Wauchop. On Monday and Tuesday it was decided to despatch a wire to London in that effect and when Sir Wauchop comes back on 15-11-1935 he should be received by a huge demonstration in Al Aqsa attended by thousands and then a delegation will interview him and submit to him a memorandum numerating the reasons why the Arabs withdraw all confidence in him.

Sir Wauchope has been claiming for himself the title of the Friend of the Fellah. He has been often mentioned in London as an able administrator who fully enjoys the confidence of the Arabs as well as the Jews. The brilliant Arab leaders could only now awake up to see that the so called Claimed Arabs Confidence in Wauchope can and has been exploited in favour of the Jews and to detriment the Arabs' interests. Relying on that claimed confidence, H.E. has been invading the country with immigration and allowing sales of lands without the slightest restrictions. What the Jews have gained during the period of Wauchope far exceed their gains in the periods of all the previous High Commissioners.

The claimed confidence in Sir Wauchope should be withdrawn. It is in the course of withdrawal. In my editorial of yesterday (Wednesday) I paved the way for the coming decision of the withdrawal. I was directed to do so.

One would ask here :-

Is there something else behind the scene that nourish this new campaign against the English in general, and Sir Wauchope in particular ?

The Italian organs have never been before so active and daring. Some of them went to Mr. Isa this week and met him in his house. They refused to meet them as Italian organs and negotiate with them. A certain (TANNOUS) of the Bank Di Roma, came to me and offered 20,000 LP. for Ibrahim in case I can win Ibrahim to their side. Needless to say that Ibrahim refused any offer. Both Falastin and Al Difa are still directing the same hot campaign against the Italians, but Falastin and Al Difa are not ~~win~~ everything in Palestine. There is not the slightest doubt that Al Islamia had been bought. Every reader can find where the bought news and articles are in ~~xxxxxx~~ every daily issue of Al Islamia. Al Liwa of the Husainieh is appearing next week. Besides what you know of the relations of Al Husainieh with the Italians, it is said on good grounds that the Italians themselves paid all the expenses of the coming Liwa.

Italian activities need not also be confined to papers. There are persons who are more dangerous than papers. During the celebration of the Turkish anniversary of the Republic, His Eminence the Grand Mufti stayed 3/4 of an hour with the Italian Consul of Jerusalem. Auni Bey asked the Mufti why did you stick so long with the Consul in the celebration ? The Mufti replied saying that he intended to do so in order that DENBY, the correspondent of the Times may see him or hear about him and write more in the Times about the Husainieh relations with the Italians.

The activities against Wauchope were received with great pleasure by the opposition because of the history of the Jerusalem Elections. I have reasons to believe that these activities were originated by the Opposition and not by Al Husainieh.

On 2-11-1935 the anniversary of Balfour Declaration will be commemorated by a big meeting in Haifa organised by the Arab Party of Jamal and another in Nablus in which Akram Zuaitar, the famous extremist will speak. Akram left Iraq and came back to work in Palestine. It is expected that these two meetings will add some favourable fuel to the patriotic conflagration now raging among the Arabs.

THE PARTIES SAY NO STRIKE AND THE PUBLIC SPIT IN THEIR FACES

The resolution for a general strike on the arrival of the High Commissioner to Palestine, passed by Nablus last week, was received by the papers and the public by enthusiastic joy. During the last week, namely since the resolution was passed till Sunday (Yesterday) the papers have been writing every day about the necessity of the strike in order to TELL THE WORLD THAT THE ARABS ARE NOT PLEASED WITH THE POLICY OF H.E.

On Sunday last, namely a day after the meeting, the C.I.D. delegated Mr. Nasir, A.D.S.P. to interrogate Akram Zuaitar and verify if the resolutions passed in the meeting of Nablus were really the ones decided upon by the young men of Nablus? and who are the signatories? Akram proved that they were the same resolutions and gave the names of the youngmen who signed them. The interrogation gave a rise of apprehension and everybody was expecting that Akram will be arrested. The Government was wise and could find a better way to quieten the incitement.

Soon after the interrogation of the Police Ahmed Al Shakaa' the well known man of Nablus came to Jaffa and visited all the papers and gave each a proclamation signed by the Committee of Nablus meeting calling upon the nation to strike on the day of the arrival of H.E. Shakaa told me that Nablus is prepared. Should Akram be arrested or the Mayor, who attended the meeting, be interrogated, we will rise. Akram was not arrested and the Mayor was not interrogated.

The proclamation of Nablus incited the public and more materials were published on the subject of the strike. Strike was to come for sure.

On Thursday ~~after~~ noon Haj Amin interviewed the O/A.G. In fact Haj Amin was requested to do so. He was given to understand that a strike will be interpreted as an insult to H.E. Haj Amin, with his usual intrigues, arranged everything.

On Friday evening, Mr. Furnace came to see me in my office in Jaffa. Usually I spend Friday afternoon till 8.p.m. in Jerusalem with Ibrahim. He met David. Furnace gave David news about the arrival of H.E. on 12 to Alex, 13 to Jerusalem by Military plane. H.E., Furnace said is coming with a Legislative Council and will consult the leaders on it as soon as he arrives. David published detailed news about that and in conspicuous places and in big letters.

On Saturday morning the atmosphere was soon changed. The atmosphere I mention here is the one of the Arab leaders. Yacoub Al Ghusain met me at noon and had a long talk with me. Why should we strike? said he. Suppose the Council will empower us to stop immigration.... and sale of lands.... No we should not do anything to H.E. until we see.

On Friday evening I met Ragheb Bey with Ibrahim. He was all in favour of the strike.

The committee of the representatives of the parties met on Sunday (Yesterday) at 10.30 a.m. to decide its final word on the strike. I was present.

Jamal was so enthusiastic..... for the strike. But Jamal was well aware of what was coming in an hour or two. Ragheb Bey was favouring the strike. Yacoub and Eshaq Al Budairi were not in favour of it, from the beginning. At last they agreed on strike. It took them about an hour to talk and talk and talk about the period of the strike. Will it be an hour, a day, half a day or what? At about 12:30 a Junior official of the Secretariat..... came to the meeting and handed Jamal and Ragheb, each a letter and took their signature on the envelope.

Soon the letters were received, the atmosphere was changed. They refused to say what was the content of the letters. No Strike was passed by all.

This mean, coward and most unmanly maneuvre was arranged by Haj Amin when he visited the Officer Administering the Government.

It is believed, and I have official information from the Police, to support my belief that the letters were warnings. Similar warnings were given during the week to others. They draw the attention of the warned to the fact that incitement, call for strike, etc. etc. may be considered as against the peace of the country.

The youngmen who were waiting for the resolution of the Committee of the Nation.... shouted :

Down with the traitors.

Nablus, Haifa, Gaza, Tulkarm etc. etc. phoned up to know the latest news and when informed, showered the papers with protests against the traitors, the slaves of the Government. Al Difa of this morning abused the leaders calling them traitors and inviting the nation to strike without the support of the leaders. "ablus published in today's papers, Al Difa and Al Islamia a long proclamation drawing the attention of the public to the treason of the leaders and stating that Nablus and its District will strike. The Nationalist Group at Nablus met late at night and phoned up Ibrahim telling him to publish that they ~~decided~~ decided to strike and invite the nation to do so. The atmosphere is charged and will be more and more wharged today when the public read the papers. I will write everyday now until the end of the crisis.

It is noteworthy here to mention that Hasan Sidky Dajani and Mughannam Mughannam, both Secretaries of the National Defence Party submitted their resignation from the party as soon as the decision of the non strike was taken. Ragheb Bey phoned up Jaffa asking the papers not to publish the resignation. Hasan told me to publish it in the Post. I did so. Sulaiman Bey, Mayor of Nablus communicated with Hasan and Mughannam by telephone begging them to withdraw the resignation for the sake of Ragheb. I believe they submitted late at night, but the post already published it and they cannot deny. I had the resignation signed by them.

THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE & IN EGYPT.

AN ANALOGY AND AN ANALYSIS: THE PRESS & THE YOUTHS

To study the present psychological tension in Palestine one should go into the soul of the people and never be deceived by the cheap attitude of the leaders. As stated in the Palestine Post and quoted from the post in my Editorial of Friday last, the spirit of discontent from the leaders was more prevalent during the strike than the spirit of discontent from the H.C. Nothing was so near to truth. The republication of the resolution passed by the leaders for non strike on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning added more fuel to the conflagration of discontent and incited the people to strike. Hatred of the leaders replaced the hatred of the Government in that movement. This and this alone interprets the success of the strike in Palestine with the exception of Jerusalem and Haifa.

The papers did support the call for strike, but the papers could not have organised the movement had there not been a general discontent and deep revolt against the leaders and their cheap policy. The papers did not send committees to roam about and require the public to strike. In fact the leaders did publish many notices against the strike and did send many delegations to quieten the public and advise ~~him~~ them not to strike, but the public listen to their own inspiration of hatred to their leaders and did strike. In that the papers were ~~only~~ only the true organs of the public.

To say the papers in general would be misleading. In fact Al Di-fa took the lead with Ibrahim as the main inciter. Jamia Al Islamia was ~~xxxxxx~~ hesitating and Falastin though giving Ibrahim full support in its leaders, soon changed the tune when noticed that the credit, if the strike succeeds, will be attributed to Ibrahim and to him alone. Ibrahim stood firm. He won the battle. The strike took place on ~~13-11-1935~~ 13-11-1935, Al Difa was suspended for a month on 16-11-1935 morning, on account of its leading article of that morning.

The state of affairs in Egypt was analogous to that in Palestine. Since the marriage of Al Nahas to his child wife, he became as disgusting a leader as any of our dirty leaders. The history of the Wafd was covering him. ~~xxxxxxx~~ The Egyptian papers, with the exception of Al Jihad and Kaukab Al Sharq were attacking Al Nahas and placing his defects to the public. All the opposition papers were not enough to incite the public. To the public the history of those papers and their responsible chiefs ~~xxxx~~ was not one that gains their trust and confidence. It needed Abbas Al Akkad to revolt against Al Wafd, be excommunicated by Al Nahas and took the lead of the opposition against Al Nahas and his cheap policy after marriage. In that Rose Al Yulf with Al Akkad at the head, was similar to Al Difa with Ibrahim the sincere and clean young writer.

It is misleading and absurd to say that it was Al Nahas who incited the STUDENTS in Egypt in rise. Since his marriage Al Nahas was too weak to incite a group of chickens. Furthermore, Al Nahas attitude with Nasim Pasha was such that it never encouraged any rise against his Government ~~not~~ the British. The young men of Egypt started their disturbances at 8 a.m. on 13-11-1935, namely on the date of the anniversary of the so called the FEAST OF FREEDOM. Al Nahas delivered his speech long after 8 a.m. on that day. The rise of the youngmen in Egypt was the direct result of the incitements of the papers, Particularly Rose Al Yusaif.

In Palestine the young men, headed by Akram started their talk about the strike on 2-11-1935 date of anniversary of Balfour Declaration. The present tension in Palestine is due to the intement of the papers, particularly Al Difa with Ibrahim ahead.

Leave aside some inciting sentences in the speech of Al Nahas on 13-11-1935, the speech in general was moderate. Even the English papers admitted that. Nothing was done by Al Nahas after the speech to ~~inxstixx~~ incite the public for more disturbances. As a patriotic leader, Al Nahas attitude before and after the present rise in Egypt is not only weak but most discouraging for the spirit of revolution.

The attitude of our dirty leaders towards the movement of the youngmen and the papers in Palestine, has been as bad as that of Al Nahas. In his memorandum to Naeim Pasha on account of the present disturbances, Al Nahas was weak and hypocrite. His memorandum was the subject of much criticism by Al Akkad and his followers. Soon after the strike in Palestine, the dirty leaders submitted an application to H.E. requesting an interview for the purpose of submitting their memorandum which is full of weakness and hypocrisy. Their attitude in that was the subject of criticism by Al Jamia Al Islamia. If Ibrahim reappears in another paper, he will raise a hell against the leaders for their memorandum and interview.

The young men in Egypt have not only started and organised the rise, but they have been bearing its brunt alone since then. The young men in Palestine have not only started the movement but they are bearing alone its organisation and nourishment. The absence of Al Difa will be much missed but Akram and Nablus is there.

Your most appreciating conversation with Nahas Pasha published in the New York Times and republished in Al Ahram was republished yesterday in Falastin. I have foremrly published many of your articles on the present Italo Ethopian conflicts taken from the Arabic papers in America and translated from the New York Times. I also published many of the articles written on that subject and other Arab affairs in the Current ~~History~~ History, issued by the New York Times Coy.

Akram came to me yesterday and said:-

Where is Levy ? Of all the Jewish correspondents, Levy is giving us his full support. Can't I see him. Write to him and say he must come and study our situation, see us , the young men, and write more and more about us. Tell him that Nablus and the young men gave up Jerusalem and its dirty leadership."

Well, I have done my duty and written to you. Akram have tol-d me more than this. I relate below his story trusting that you will not publish anything of the story as it was given as a private conversation and should not be disclosed until the proper time. I relate the story in order to complete the analogy I started.

The young men will invite the public for a general strike of something similar to that on 9-12-1935, date of the conquest of Jerusalem. Meetings will be held and speeches delivered.

There is now a strong movement and organisation to carry out a new innovation which is really worth the admire of any man who appreciates the tactics of national movements.

Sub Committees are being organised all over Palestine to incite and prepare the young men for a general movement to take place at a fixed time. Over a 100,000 ~~applicatio~~ applications for carrying arms to DEFEND SELF AGAINST THE ARMED JEWS will be distributed, filled , signed and then submitted to the Government in that fixed time mentioned above. By so doing the ~~people~~ people will not only be impressed that the Jews are armed but they will also be incited and given to fear the armed Jews and the necessity of defending themselves against the invaders..... With all the inciting elements in the movement, it is legal and the police cannot take any of the inciters under any law.

Until Al Difa reappears, I cannot expect much success to either schemes.

WV. 28/1935

TERRORISM IN ISLAM AND THE RELIGIOUS MOTIVES
DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONALISM IN THE ARABIC COUNTRIES

Terrorism is rooted in the history of Islam. The Hejira of Al Ansar (The Prophet's supporters) and Muhammad to Al Medina was a direct result of terrorism. A group of young men, each representing a different tribe were to kill Muhammad ENSEMBLE so that the Prophet's family will not be able to revenge for his blood from so many tribes.

With the exception of Abu Bekre, the first ~~Kaliph~~ of the four Rashidiyn Kaliphs- namely the four Kaliphs who immediately succeeded Muhammad, all were assassinated by terrorists. The three killed were 'Omar Ibn ~~Ahmed~~ Khattab, Osman Ibn 'Affan, and 'Ali Ibn Abu Taleb.

'Ali came to power after Osman. During his reign he was engaged in a series of wars raised by competing candidates of the lords of Islam. As a consequence of those wars which were made for the mere desire of rule, a group of Khawarij (Dissenters) formed themselves into a terrible gang of terrorists and started a long and active series of terroristic movements which enriched the history of Islam with heroic deeds of slaughtering, ambush and minor wars. Three of the Khawarij were delegated to kill 'Ali in Kufa, Mu'awiya Ibn Abu Sifian in Damascus and 'Omar Ibn Al Aas in Cairo in order to stop that bloody competition over Kaliphate. 'Ali was assassinated in cold blood in his Mosque in Al Kufa. ~~Omar~~ Mu'awiya was too bold to be assassinated, though he was stabbed in the mosque but could save himself. Omar was absent and another man was assassinated in the mosque in Cairo in his place by error. Mu'awiya founded Omayyad Dynasty in Damascus soon after the death of 'ALI.

During the reign of Omayyad, which last till about the end of the 2nd. century of Al Hej-ira, Al Hashimiyn were active in their secret movements for the purpose of restoring the Khaliphate to them. They were nearer to Muhammad and of stronger ~~claim~~ claim to rule. Their secret movements were all terroristic and they won at last and founded the Abbaside Dynasty. Their first Kaliph was called AL SAFFA, namely the MURDERER. He was called so because of the much blood he shed in order to ~~win~~ win the rule to his family.

What ever terrorism abovementioned may be, the real and most heroic terrorism ever recorded in Islam was that organised and conducted during the reign of Al Fatimide Dynasty in Egypt. Fatimide is derived from Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad. During the reign of the Fatimide the so called AL HASHSHIYIN appeared. Paradise as you know is the end of every Mujahid (Fighter in the name of God and Islam.) That Paradise promised to every Mujahid is something different to the Paradise spoken about in the Bible or described in St. John's Vision. It is a paradise of sexual luxuries. It is well described in Al Koran. ~~There~~ There the Faithful Mujahidin will find abundant women and boys as well and wine, says Al Koran.

The wine forbidden here is not forbidden there.

In his Risalat Al Ghoufran, Abul 'Ala Al Mu'arri gives detailed and masterly description of the luxuries of that Paradise. Dante is said to have borrowed his Purgatorio and Paradiso from Risalat Al Ghoufran.

Al Hashshashiyin mentioned above(attributed to Hashish) used to bring faithful candidates for that paradise and train them how to get their aim. The means were simple. Each candidate was well trained how to assassin in the Name of God and Islam and given a dose of Hashish in order to make him dream well. When he is well prepared for action, he is given a big dose of Hashish, taken half dead to a nice garden full of naked women and boys and leave him to have a taste of Heaven. Before he is back to his sense, he is taken away. When he is recovered he asks: Where was I ? In the Paradise of the Mujahidiyin, he is told. In order to accelerate his coming paradise he goes and carry out his duties of assassination in the name of God and Islam.

Al Hashshashiyin formed an important part of the history of terrorism in Islam, and played a heroic part in the politics of that history.

Islam is never separated from Politics. I believe the word "Politics" here is a wild expression. I should say Islam is never separated from Government. Politics were never understood by Islam as we now understand them. Muhammad was not only a prophet but a ruler and a founder of Government. Al Koran is a source of spiritual inspiration and of principles of Government. When in 1924, 'Ali Abdul Raziq of Egypt published his famous book "ISLAM AND THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT" in which he tried to separate Islam from Government and to say that the ~~Khalifah~~ Kaliphate was not primary in Islam, he was not only excommunicated by Al Azhar, discharged from his post as ~~Wadi~~ Sheri'e, but his book was confiscated. That was in 1924... and not in 924.

In the long run of the history of terrorism in Islam, the motives have always been religious, though the ends may be political, or shall I say Governmental? Few if any of the terrorists in the long history of Islam did ever worry about the ends. Motives, the passing and sentimental motives have always been the stimulus.

To use the word "Political" here though may be questioned by a modern ~~is~~ critic of the history of Islam, yet it can stand. But never to use the word Nationalism. Nationalism as understood at present is not a very old thing in the whole world. In the Arab countries it is something very very new. I daresay it is not yet understood except by a certain class of the ~~educated~~ intelligensia, particularly in Egypt.

Up to 1908 the Arabs in Egypt were not Egyptians but were ~~Osmans~~ Ottomans, bound with Turkey in the holy bond of Islam and the Kaliphate, and not by the inseparable bond of Nationalism. The first cry for Egyptian Nationalism ever heard in Egypt, perhaps in any Islamic country was that of Ahmed Lutfi Assaid, the present Principal of Cairo University and the biggest philosopher ever produced by the Arabic countries in the modern ages. In 1908 Ahmed Lutfi, though a noted Advocate, left all and published his newspaper Al Jarida in which he started to preach that We are Egyptians and neither Ottoman or Arabs. To him and to him alone the present cooperation and mutual understanding between the Copts and the Moslems is due. Zaghloul strengthened that bond in 1919 and upwards.

Egypt was not only the first among the Arab countries to understand and preach modern Nationalism, but it was also the first among them to understand political terrorism. Ibrahim Al Wardani was in 1910 fresh from Geneva, inflamed with the ideas of modern Nationalism and modern social revolutions. In 1910 Butrus Pasha Ghali was the prime Minister in Egypt and ~~xxxx~~ was more British than the British. Al Wardani shot him dead for no reasons other than purely Nationalistic ones. Al Wardani registered by this the first real and purely political terrorism in motives and an ends in the history of Islam.

When brought for trial, Al Wardani was found to have partners with him who participated in the idea but not in the execution of the assassination. Even in 1910 the law in Egypt was found to be incomplete and quite unable to ~~indict~~ indict the partners who did not take action with the murderers. Egypt never thought of providing a complete law for political ~~terrorism~~ Terrorism before 1910. Soon after that the law was amended. The heroism of Al Wardani opened the gates for every young educated in Egypt to follow steps. The most heroic terrorism in Egypt took places between 1920 and 1924, when Sir Lee Stack was assassinated.

The series of rises in Palestine since the British occupation, ~~xxxx~~ have all been stimulated by religious motives. With the exception of Egypt, rises in all other Arabic countries continue to be stimulated by religious motives. The reason for this is obvious. Since 1908 Egypt divorced the idea of Islamic bond and became Nationalistic. The Arabic Countries are still tied by the same all bond though its name was now changed. Formerly it was called the bond of the Kaliphate or Islam, now it is the bond of Arabism. Arabism is never separated from Islam by virtue of the Arabic Koran. Unless the Arabic countries look forward for Nationalism, they will remain stimulated by religious motives. The Palestinian is not a Palestinian but an Arab. The Syrian is not a Syrian but an Arab. Arabism is not a Nationalism. If it is considered as a Nationalism then it is one of religious motives. The same is true with Zionism.

Arabism is as wrong as Zionism. Both are wrongly conceived and both are mixed with religion. Is it a wonder then to find Palestine at present a place of the most primitive religious motives in all its rises and upheavals?

Of all the previous riots, disturbances, cold butchering in Palestine, both from Jews and Arabs, nothing can be termed as terrorism. The movement of Shaikh Ezzil Din Al Qassam was the first terroristic movement in Palestine. It was certainly motivated by religious feelings, led by a religious head, spoken of in the papers as an action of real Moslems who fought in the name of God and Islam, but its ends, at least, were political. Shaikh Qassam was a member of a very well known Syrian family of Elouite, taught in Al Azhar, played a heroic part in the Syrian revolution of 1925, condemned to death by the French, a member of the Istiklali party, a member of the conference of 'Ulamas formed by Haj Amin to prevent sale of lands, president of the Moslem Young men Society in Haifa, etc. etc. Such a man could never be a thief and a raider. He was a terrorist. I attach a copy of the Palestine Post enumerating the murders made by his gang.

When caught killed there was a spell in the Turban of Shaikh Ezzil Din with the following inscription:-

1. O God save me from the terrible armoury of the infidels.
2. O God let your religion=(Islam) win and go victorious.
3. O God protect me in my coming adventure.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Husain Al Bair, a member of the gang stated in his evidence that he was of bad conduct before he knew Shaikh Ezzil Din who taught him real Islam and used to teach him how to pray and be a good Moslem. When he became a good Moslem, Ezzil Din handed him a rifle and told him to go and train himself pending the coming fighting in the Name of God and Islam.

The members of the gang were all good Moslems. Nimre Saadi, one of the wounded gang stated that when they killed the Jewish Shawish, Rosenfield, they could have killed Arab policemen who were with him, but they refrained from that because they were not murderers but fighters in the Name of God and Islam. A Moslem does not kill another Moslem.

Abdul Qadre Yusif Abdul Hadi, a well known member of an influential family of Jenin was arrested for suspicion. It is said that there is a letter sent by him to the Gang offering help.

The letter was neither written by his own handwriting nor signed by him. He is safe from that point of view. When iterroragetd, Abdul Hadi said:-

" I am old and worn out, I wish I was young in order to be able to join such a heroic group of faithful."

As usual the Arabic papers have made saints of these terrorists. They speak of them just in the same way they speak about Saints. When Al Qassam is mentioned his name is soon followed by the sentence (Radia Allah Alieh) namely the same sentence usually mentioned after the names of big Moslem saints.

Memorial meetings are ^{being} ararnge for celebration in the 4 Qth. day of their death.

Will the movement of Al Qassam, registering the first terrorictic action in Palestine, and so widely praised by the papers, be the first step of a series of Nationalistic terrorism in Palestine? And why not? Al Wardani had only to shoot Butrus and then Egypt whose history was void of any previous Nationalistic terrorism soon followed the step of Al Wardani and registered a series of terrible political assassinations.

I am certain the Government is terrified. On Friday last Falastin communicated with Cairo as usual. They were told that an Egyptian policeman was ordered by a British Constable to shoot some students in Shoubra. The Egyptian Soldier refused to shoot any more Moslems. The British shot the soldier in his arm. Another soldier shot the British dead on the spot.

Falastin was told that the story is true but according to the new restrictions on the press in Egyot, such news cannot be published. Falastin published the news and appeared on Saturday morning. On Saturday afternoon a private messenger came from Jerusalem to hand Falastin a envelope with a letter fully signed by Mr. Hall to contradict the said news next day. Falastin did so.

alone The news was surely dangerous. Al Qassam did not only refuse to shoot any of the Moslem Policemen, but did shhot the British. The case of the Egyptian soldier was similar to that of Al Qassam. How will the British like a new spirit among the Moslems inspiring them to disobey British and obey Moslems? Kill Britishers and spare Moslems? Bad. I believe the chief Secretary was very right to hasten and contradict the news.

A GANG OF TERRORISTS IN THE NORTH:

WE ORGANISED OUR MOVEMENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND ISLAM

WE ARE FORMED TO KILL THE JEWS AND BRITISH

I forward to you herewith a copy of the Palestine Post for official news and information.

The Arabic papers gave their conspicuous spaces for the news under the above headings. Akram, the Chief Inciter of the Youths in Palestine published a proclamation in Al Jamia and in Falastin of this morning calling upon the crowd leaders to attend the funerals of those real martyrs. Akram stated in his proclamation that Al Nahas Pasha attended the funeral of every Martyr in Egypt. Our present martyrs were not thieves but political out-laws.

In a conversation with Nimr Al Thukn, one of the gang seriously wounded, stated to Majid Al Qutb, correspondent of Falastin and Al Jamia Al Islamia in Nablus, that the gang was formed two years ago under the presidency of Shaikh Ezzil Din Al Kassam in Haifa and were used to meet in Haifa secretly until they formed their complete number and then started their movement to kill the Jews. They killed the Jewish Shawish about a month ago. They never killed or injured or harmed any Arab. When the Jewish Shawish was killed by us, he had two Arab policemen with him, but we did not harm them. All our arms and munitions were bought by our own money.

This is the conversation already published in both papers in white and black. The injured did not talk until he that Majid was a Moslem.

When the Police force surrounded the gang, Shaikh Ezzil Din replied to a call for surrender saying:-

We are fighting in the name of God and Islam. You Arab soldiers go away and leave the British to come. When the British came they were slaughtered.

Shaikh Ezzil Din was the president of the Moslem Young Men Society of Haifa and a religious speaker of the Mosque of Haifa. Shaikh Farahat Al Saadi was a noted religious head in Jenin District. None of them was a real thief but nearly all were of good standing.

THE JERUSALEM POST

A Dispassionate
Survey

LEADER PAGE FOUR

VOL. XI. No. 2891
PRICE TEN MILS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

RADIOS

ANNOUNCING THE
ARRIVAL OF THE
NEW 1936 MODELS
WITH
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THE BRITISH THOMSON HOUSTON CO. LTD.
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BRITISH CONSTABLE KILLED, 1 HURT IN BATTLE WITH BANDITS NEAR JENIN

CONSTABLE'S HEROISM IN JENIN ENCOUNTER

(From a Special Correspondent)

The initial operations by the police were conducted by a party of fifty constables, of whom 12 were mounted, with a complement of officers under Mr. M. Fitzgerald, M.C., Deputy Superintendent of Police at Nablus.

They started out at 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and reached Sheikh Zeid village at about dawn. The posse searched the place, and suddenly were fired upon from a dense clump of oak trees. On advancing further towards the firing, they were subjected to an intensive fusillade.

Long Fight

Individual encounters continued from about 6.45 until 10 o'clock, when the survivors of the brigand gang surrendered.

It was while advancing towards the desperadoes that Constable Mott met his death. He was trying to get closer to the outlaws. He had been concealed behind a boulder and seeing the men he was pursuing he emerged, was spotted by one of the brigands and was fired on. He was wounded in the lungs and died within an hour.

Constable Frank Reeder was injured but not seriously. The leader of the gang, Shiekh el Qassam had been active in the Moslem Young Men's Association at Haifa.

The bodies of Constable Mott and of the killed gangsters were brought to Nablus. Constable Reeder is in hospital there suffering from a flesh wound in the arm.

Constable R. C. V. Mott, who was stationed at Nathanya, was about 25 or 26 years old. He came to Palestine in 1932, and was taking the N. C. O. course in the police. In the Jerusalem disturbances of 1933, he, with an Arab policeman, distinguished himself in dispersing a crowd of rioters in the Old City of Jerusalem, and in the Birthday Honours of June, 1934, was awarded the Medal of the M. B. E. (Military Division) for meritorious conduct. He was a native of Chatham.

The brigands who were shot met their death at intervals, during

(Continued on Page 5 Column 4)

4 Brigands Dead, 5 Captured After Four Hours of Shooting

In an encounter with a gang of bandits near the village of Sheikh Zeid (north of Ya'bid and some ten miles west of Jenin) yesterday morning, a British constable was killed and another British constable slightly wounded.

In the running fight which lasted about four hours, four or five brigands were killed, one seriously injured and captured, and four others arrested.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

A statement issued by the Government last night, gives a full account of the engagement as follows:—

"A gang of bandits has lately been collecting in the north of the Nablus sub-district and moving about in the hills there. Mohammed Abu Qasim Khalaf, who was shot by the police at Kafr Qad on November 17, was a member of this gang.

"This morning, at dawn, a force of police from Nablus, Jenin and Tul-karm surrounded the village of Sheikh Zeid (north of Ya'bid and some ten miles west of Jenin) where the gang was believed to be assembled. They were shot at from a patch of scrub near by, and on replying to the shot the police found themselves engaged with an armed band.

"In the course of the engagement, which was a running fight terminating towards 10 a. m. at the bottom of the wadi, four or five of the brigands were killed and five were captured, including one dangerously wounded.

Gang Rounded Up

"The whole band is believed at present to have been accounted for.

"Nine rifles, one automatic pistol, one shot-gun, and a quantity of ammunition were taken.

"Of the Police, British Constable R. C. V. Mott was killed, and one other British constable slightly wounded.

"The bandits known to have been killed were: Sheikh Izz ed Din el Qassam, Sheikh Yussef Abdullah Zabawi, Ahmed el Sheikh Said, and said Atifa Ahmed. As'ad Musleh el Husein is reported killed. Nimr el Saadi was dangerously wounded.

"Sheikh Izz ed Din el Qassam, who disappeared from his house at Haifa early this month, was the organizer and leader of the band."

Palestine and Sanctions

This country stands to lose only about £P. 9,000 of export trade with Italy as a result of the application of sanctions, but Italy will forfeit manufactured and locally manufactured merchandise, stuffs, wearing apparel, tiles to the value of about

What is most important for Palestine, it is pointed out in the "news," is the influence of the League's economic sanctions against Italy will be felt. Exports from Palestine are largely in the form of she exports. There are few imports, except for port of or which in 1934, in

fruit to

Last Minute News

Earl J. ...
Grand ...

TEL AVIV CONFERENCE ON POLISH TRADE

£500,000 BOUGHT; £100,000
SOLD

Representatives of Palestine orange-growers, industrialists and wine-growers had an opportunity on Monday night of voicing their opinions on trade relations with Poland at a meeting with Judge Maximilien Friede, Vice-Chairman of the Polish-Palestine Chamber of Commerce, who is on a visit there in connection with trade relations and participation at the Levant Fair by Poland.

The Palestine branch of the Chamber organized the meeting at the Palatin Hotel in Tel Aviv. The Polish Consul in Tel Aviv, M. Lukasciewicz, the director of the P.K.O. Bank, M. Piech; Rabbi Uziel; Messrs. Tolkowsky, Meerowitz, Levontin, Heller, Sh. Jaffe, and Chelouche were present.

Poland's Trade

Mr. Chelouche, who opened the proceedings, pointed out that Poland had sent £500,000 of goods to Palestine this year and had bought £100,000 (mostly citrus fruit) in return.

Mr. Tolkowsky pointed out that reciprocity on the part of the Palestine public toward Polish goods depended upon that country's purchases here. Palestine exporters wanted to see a considerable increase in their consignments to Poland, and at least 400,000 cases of citrus fruit this year and 600,000 cases next year should be allowed in. He also urged a decrease in duty.

Mr. Meerowitz urged that Poland buy grapes, wine, oils, etc. from Palestine, and that she should not concentrate upon citrus fruits to the exclusion of other products.

Judge Friede in his reply dwelt on trade problems.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND

Favourable Balance

In the first half-year of 1935 goods were exported from Palestine to Great Britain to the value of LP.2,096,000 and imported from Britain to the value of LP.1,441,000. The increase of exports is due mainly to citrus shipments. In the first half-year of 1934 (according to "Palnews") Palestine balanced its trade with England equally at LP.1,380,000 worth of goods.

Increased German Imports

A large augmentation of German imports into Palestine is recorded, from LP.859,000 last year to LP.1,082,000 in the first six months of 1935. The exports to Germany have increased to LP.593,000 in the same period.

Secret Political Society Found

AIMS OF "SYRIAN NATIONAL
PARTY"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BEIRUT, Nov. 18.—The overthrow of the present regimes in Palestine, Syria and the Lebanon, and the unification of these countries, were the aims of the secret society discovered by the police here, a report of which appeared in *The Palestine Post* on Sunday.

Important documents were confiscated when the police raided the society's headquarters. It was found that the body was disguised as a commercial concern ostensibly supporting local products and stimulating exports.

According to the regulations of the society members were bound to give blind obedience to their leaders, to help in fomenting disorders, and to carry out "economic and political reforms of far-reaching consequences."

Religious Influence

The elimination of religious leaders from political life was another object.

The members had a code of their own for both verbal and written communications. The police managed to find the key.

Arms were also confiscated in the course of the search.

Thirty arrests were made of adherents to this "Syrian National Party," and 22 were released, including a police officer.

The French Prosecutor is continuing the investigation. Charges under the Prevention of Crimes Law are being framed against those still in custody.

AMERICAN JEWISH ASSOCIATION

New Offices in Tel Aviv

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The American Jewish Association of Palestine, whose object it is to help American tourists coming to Palestine, has renewed its activities.

A programme of social activities for the winter is announced.

The election of officers, held recently at the Pension Fish, resulted as follows:—

Nathan D. Kaplan, Chairman; David Surdut, Chairman Adm. Committee; Henry Shachter, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Rabinowitz, Vice-Chairman; Jos. A. Bayer, Treasurer; Dr. Solomon Deutsch, Secretary; Miss Jean Greenwald, Asst. Secretary.

Administrative Committee:

I. Silver, Mrs. E. Wissotzky, Mathias Zinder, Morris Garber, Adam Rosen, Abraham Fish, Dr. H. Shiller, Yaob Zuckerman, Mordeai Brilliant, Miss Silvia Rashov, G. Kornfeld, Counsellor D. Abrams, Dr. David Tannenbaum.

Temporary headquarters have been established at the Rosen offices, 12 Herzl Street. The committee meets each Wednesday at 8.30.

INCREASE ACCIDENTS

LARGEST NUMBER
AND TEL AVIV

According to figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Traffic and Prisons, 113 accidents have been reported throughout the country during October. This is more than for the corresponding last year.

The Jaffa and Tel Aviv districts provide the largest figure. There were 30 mishaps in Jaffa urban and rural sections and 17 in Tel Aviv as compared with a total 35 last October. (Accidents in Tel Aviv rose from 6 in October, 1934, to 17 last month.) Ramleh reported a decrease from 17 to 7 accidents.

No Accidents

Hebron, Nablus and Safad were in the happy position of being able to report no accidents at all during the month. There was an increase of only 2 in the Jerusalem urban and rural areas, where 23 were recorded.

In the Haifa urban area there was a decrease by one to a total of 20, but in the rural district the number rose from one to six. There was an increase by six to a total of 7 accidents at Nazareth.

Gaza and Beersheba were free from accidents both last month and in October, 1934. Tulkarm showed consistency in having two accidents each in the two periods.

FIRST AID BY MAGEN DAVID ADOM

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEL AVIV, November 19.—Several cases of fractures were treated by the Magen David Adom here today.

Three victims of road accidents each sustained broken legs. They are Shlomo Abrahamib, a cyclist, who collided with a bus on the Petah Tikva Road; Isaac Barment who was run over by a car on Rehov Levinsky, and Miriam Ormis who was struck by a motor-cycle in Rishon-Le-Zion.

A labourer in the slaughter house, Haim Nuravsky, had his arm broken when he was struck by an iron bar.

MURDERER'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The Court of Appeal on Tuesday confirmed the sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude passed by the Court of Criminal Assize in Jenin on Mahmoud Khalil Abu Farha, of the village of Faqua, who was convicted of murdering Ibrahim Yusef el Khalil some months ago by shooting at him with a rifle.

The murder was the result of a quarrel between the son of the victim and a relative of the accused.

The accused was represented by Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, and the Attorney-General, by Fawzi Bey Gusein, the Assistant Government Advocate.

Constant Summer
at "KALLIA"

Sea

Dec 25, 1935

I forward to you herewith extracts of the Arabic press on the question of the Council. I also forward a word written by Akram to you and signed by him. The two parties mentioned by Akram and stated to include the Majority and the Minority in Palestine, refer to the Arabs in general and not to Moslems and Christians.

The Arabic papers keep criticising the Council every day, but not one of them openly refuses it. Al Ahram recopied an article from Al Liwa (Organ of the Arab Party) in which Munif severely attacked the Council and nearly refused it. The Article was written ~~xxx~~ a day before the promulgation of the Council. Since its promulgation there is constant criticism but nobody is yet daring to say (REFUSED).

Haj Amin is said to have agreed with the High Commissioner on the scheme. The High Commissioner himself admitted that he consulted ~~xxx~~ some leaders on the subject before going to London. Haj Amin is said to have seen the scheme and have been aware of all its contents. How could Jamal publish these contents some days before their publication and almost right to the point? When Jamal published those contents I thought it was wrong to ~~translate~~ them and send them to you believing that they could never be true. They were all true. Alluding to this case, the Jewish papers said that some Arabic papers knew the contents of the council long before their publication by a ~~magic~~ magic power.

Why should not Haj Amin accept the council so long as it is robbed of any power to intervene into the Wakfs Administration? The last Municipal Election in Jerusalem would encourage the Haj to enter the coming election with full trust of ~~xxx~~ sweeping victory to his party.

I met Aouni Bey yesterday in Jaffa. He told me that they (Istiklaliyin block) are meeting every night studying the situation. They may give their word soon. However ~~they will~~ said Aouni the matter ~~xxx~~ lacks careful study and deliberate consideration. No or yes should not come before too much study.

Al Farouqi wrote this morning (25-12-1935) saying that he will give his opinion after the feast. ~~Many opinions~~ much criticism was published in his paper but not by him.

The Arabic papers are not inciting for refusal. They are inciting for bargain. Could they get more? That is what they are after.

Though there is daily contributions in the Arabic papers on the Council, one can easily see that there is not any enthusiastic campaigns neither for acceptance or for refusal. The reasons are obvious. Haj Amin is on agreement with the Government. Ragheb is desperate and disgusted with the form of the Council and the loss of the presidency. What enthusiasm remained? The agreement of Haj Amin with the Government can never make him enthusiastic for the acceptance of the Council, at least before the public. Ragheb cannot shew his disgust nor his enthusiastic acceptance ,

I had a long talk in the office of the Arab Youths Federation with Yacoub Ghusain, Salim Abdul Rahman, Sa'id Khalil Mustafa Rushaid, and Saliba Arida and Edmond Roch, namely the prominent members of the Federation. They are all in full accord with the idea of the acceptance of the Council but cannot announce that openly. Their new paper called Al Kifa is criticising the council..... but does not incite for its refusal.

The Arab Youths Federation is really a Federation of old men as bad as the Majlisiyin and the Opposition. I believe they are worse. There remain the Youths of Akram. These are really Youths in age and in enthusiasm. But even Akram admits in his word that the Council will be accepted by a minority in the country. The Minority here includes the so called LEADERS and their followers. I am certain Akram and his young men can electrify the atmosphere but it is to be noted that the LEADERS have almost controled the papers on that subject. Falastin is criticising but no refusal. Al Jamia following the same probably because Al Taji family are looking forward for a seat or two in the council. Al Liwa is siding with Haj Amin. Al Kifa speaks on behalf of Arab Youths Federation and these agree though in secret. There remains Al Difa. Ibrahim is criticising but not inciting for refusal. He is under the influence of Aouni in this case and it depends on what Aouni will say at last. What could Akram do without a paper ?

However one cannot yet say what will really happen. Probably after the Moslem feast the atmosphere will be clearer and things easier to judge on.

Dec. 28, 1935

It is absurd to say that the Arabs were expecting a better Council. Why should they? England has never before been so hard with the Arabs as it has been lately. Sir Wauchop is more Zionist than the Zionists.

I am not talking sentiments. I am talking facts.

When Egypt restored her constitution by the blood of her innocent students, some of the Arabs in Palestine hoped to be able to get more from the English. Why? The English did nothing to Egypt. They only restored to her a constitution which the confounded men of Down-Street themselves said hundreds of times that it is solely a local matter for Egypt to restore or not to restore. Furthermore, what blood did the Arabs shed for the right cause? When the young men of Egypt were falling down under the bloody bayonets of the murderous English, they were fighting for a right cause and in the highest manly way. What did the Arabs do? Slaughtered the Jews? Ambushing at Nahlal? The cursed leaders of Palestine could have forced the English to give their country something should they have really ventured to exploit Al Kassam Terrorist Movement. Instead of speaking about it as a Nationalistic movement they cowardly spoke about it as a religious one.

I am certain the Arabs will accept the Council. Yesterday I was given to understand, and have reasons to believe, that the High Commissioner had previously agreed with the Mufti on the present Council. Al Difa alluded to that, but did not openly speak about it yet. Should that be true, the Council would be accepted for sure.

Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi (not for publication) had a long talk with Ibrahim and gave him several points to write about in respect of the legality of the Council. Aouni who represents the Istaklaliyin Party, told Ibrahim it would not be wise to refuse the Council.

The Newspapers of yesterday and of this morning (Monday 23-12-1935) did criticise the Council but did not refuse it or incite for refusing it.

In his article of today, inspired by Aouni, Ibrahim mentioned the following points:-

1. The Council is not a legislative one but an Advisory.
2. They said that the Council was given for the purpose of advancing the Self Government. Why did they include in it seven British Officials who are Heads of Departments? How can the Government coincide between a self Government and appointing seven Heads of Department in the Council? And how can the Council be self ruling when the criticism of the administration of the Departments, will be one of its fundamental duties?

3. The High Commissioner will be the final authority when there is any difference between the Council and the Government. That is wrong. The Highest authority in such cases should be the League of Nations.

4. The schedules of immigrants should have also been left to the Council and in cases of difference between the Government and the Council on them, the League should be the final authority.

5. The proportion of the members of the Council does not agree with the number of each community. Among the appointed members, the Arabs gained less than ~~xxx~~ one third and the Jews gained one third.

In Al Liwa of today and yesterday there is ample criticism of the Council but no invitation for refusal.

As stated to you last night, the Council will have to be carefully studied before a final word is given.

Al Jamia Al Islamia is not appearing for repairing its machine. We do not appear on Monday.

I will receive a telephone message from Akram today. I phoned up our correspondent in Nablus yesterday night and told him to find out Akram. He could not but will probably do that today. I will phone up to you tonight.

EXTRA ST
MADE IN AUSTRIA

Akram Zuaitar on the Legislative Council.

The so called Legislative Council includes 16 appointed members and only 12 elected members. Can such an institution loyally expresses the will of the country ? It is actually void of any powers, how may this be called a Legislative Council ?

It is a British trick to opium the Arabs.

The High Commissioner does not only rob the Council of all its powers and vest them in him~~y~~self but he also appoint so many Government Officers in the Council who can never resist his will.

The Arabs, though forming the majority in the country possess half of the seat of the Council only, and five seats of the Arab members are appointed and not elected. And even if the 14 Arab members are all unified their unification will not be of any value so long as the casting vote will be that of the highest Senior British Official present.

Britain, the treacherous friend of the Arabs has divided them into two parties. The first forms the majority in the country, and the second forms only a minority. The first party hates the English. Hates them dreadfully and desperately and is being forced by the wrong policy of Britain towards desperate action and is now preparing himself ~~xxx~~ to die an honourable death. This party, I spoke about and which forms the majority in Palestine refuses the Council

The second party, namely the ~~xxx~~ one comprising the minority is still holding little hope in the English and will accept the Council as a last trial. This party will soon find that he was ~~xxxxx~~ wrong to hope any good from the English. When this party finds out that end, and be finally convinced of ~~xx~~ the ill intentions of England, the English will not be able to find one Arab in all Palestine who trusts in them or tolerates them. At that time palestine will be a rild or troubles and disturbance so long as there is one Arab in it.

Arab Press

crete advantages over the 1922 plan.

Alleged Indian Influence

An interesting narrative is contained in "Al Liwa" about the influence exercised by the British Secretary of State for India in persuading the then Colonial Secretary (Mr. M. MacDonald) to accept the High Commissioner's plan.

The paper alleges that the Marquess of Zetland explained to Mr. MacDonald, on the basis of a report from the Viceroy, that the Palestine Arab problem must be solved with justice to them because members of the Indian Legislature and Round-Table Conference had posed the demand. Any failure, he is reported to have said, would affect adversely the British Governments' relations with Indian Moslems.

The Defunct Arab Executive

A suggestion is made in the Arab press to revive the defunct Arab Executive in order to discuss the High Commissioner's plan.

There are at least twenty people in that body with ability to consider all angles of the scheme, it is pointed out.



Arab labour, as shown in the table below:

	Number of Groves	
	No.	%
Jewish Labour	470	36
Mixed Labour	260	19
Arab Labour	590	45
Total	1,320	100

	Area of Groves	
	Dunams	%
Jewish Labour	17,218	28
Mixed Labour	22,116	37
Arab Labour	21,131	35
Total	60,465	100

Not all the settlements are equally sub-divided as to labour. Herzlia, Pardess Hanna, Kerkur, Wadi Rishka are purely Jewish labour areas. An appreciable proportion of Arab labour is seen in Rishon-le-Zion (50 per cent of the area), Ness-Ziona (58 per cent), Petah Tikva (62 per cent).

Decreasing Jewish Share

The figures for the past three years for these same settlements show that the number of groves worked by purely Jewish labour has decreased from 54 per cent in 1933 to 43 per cent in 1934 and 36 per cent in 1935. The percentage area of groves worked by purely Jewish labour fell from 49 per cent in 1933 to 33 per cent in 1934 and 28 per cent in 1935. This means a 20 per cent decrease in the last two years, both in number and

ARAB PRESS CRITICIZES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

"Sham Self-Government"

HOSTILE ATTITUDE IS UNANIMOUS

(From a Staff Correspondent)

The entire Arab press of Palestine and neighbouring countries strongly criticizes the Legislative Council scheme on the ground that it is a sham form of self-government.

The main objections are to the excessive number of seats offered to Jews, the relegation of Moslems to the status of a community, the deprival of powers for decision regarding land and Jewish immigration, particularly the exclusion from consideration of the labour immigration schedule, and the appointment of an Englishman as President.

No Definite Rejection

The press supports the attitude of the Arab leaders, however, in refraining from taking up a definite attitude before the party consultation on January 5. The general reaction is sharply negative but the newspapers are cautious in that they do not reject the scheme in as many words.

"Al Liwa," organ of the Palestine Arab party, is of the opinion that the Council is useless so long as Great Britain's international obligations — the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration — are not affected.

The Council is called a "dummy" by the extremist "Al Jamia Al Islamiya," and the paper adds that it is an affront to offer this meagre constitutional reform to the Palestine Arabs at a time when the British have made so many concessions in Egypt and there has been a change of French policy in Syria in favour of the Nationalists.

"Al Difaa," which is the organ of the Istiklalist Party, thinks that the Council is a narcotic intended to deaden the political struggle for complete independence, and to provide "a cloak of legality for all the Government's wrong actions."

Imperialism and Aspirations

The same paper gives an account by one of its reporters of public feeling regarding the Council, stating that the youth regard it as a means whereby British Imperialism intends to destroy Arab aspirations.

The pro-Nashashibi organ, "Falastin," which hitherto has been supporting acceptance of a Legislative Council, now makes a comparison between the present plan and the plan for an Advisory Council in 1922, in which it concludes that the former is deficient in many respects and offers no consolation.

(Continued on Page seven)

RAS - EL - AIN WATER

54

It is now 54 days since it was promised that water would reach Jerusalem from Ras-el-Ain.

New Year's eve celebrations in Jerusalem may be better than usual this year. For, according to the latest figure, the Ras-el-Ain pipeline will be joined to the Romema reservoir on January 1. No further tests were made yesterday.

Permission of the Health Authorities for the use of the chlorinating plant is still awaited.

BY-ELECTION NECESSARY IN ENGLAND

Dr. MacPherson to Retire
(British Official Wireless Press)

LONDON, Tuesday.— Dr. Ian MacPherson, M.P. since 1911 for the Ross and Cromarty division of Scotland, has been ordered to retire from the House of Commons by his doctors.

Among the possible candidates for the vacancy created is Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the Dominion Secretary, who is still without a seat.

NO WHITE CHRISTMAS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

(BOWP and Reuter/Wireless)

LONDON, Tuesday.— It will not be a "white" Christmas in England this year after all.

Early this morning a south-easterly wind sprang up, accompanied by a thaw, and dispersed the dense fog which prevailed yesterday over a greater part of the country.

There was a slight fall of snow later followed by rain. The weather is still cold and roads are treacherous.

Road traffic conditions were described yesterday as the worst experienced over a large area at one time for at least ten years.

Accidents All Over

Four men were drowned in a Scottish loch when a skating accident occurred today. The ice gave way, and two men went under. Two other lost their lives while trying to save them.

The Barry and Weston-super-Mare lifeboat saved the crew of a Greek steamer which had gone on the rocks off the Somersetshire coast. Eventually all but the captain and steward, who remained on board the ship, were taken off. The ship is a total wreck.

Pope's Christmas Message

(Reuter/Wireless)

ROME, Tuesday.— In a Christmas message to his Cardinals today, His Holiness the Pope declared that it was regrettable that the path of peace was beset by dark and menacing clouds.

A word of hope and serenity was not possible owing to recent events. But that did not mean that they had abandoned all hope. They would continue to hope because hope was not only a necessity; it was also a duty.

FRENCH SENATE PASSES DISARMING BILLS

(Reuter/Wireless)

PARIS, Tuesday.— After a debate that lasted throughout yesterday, the French Senate this morning passed the three bills ordering the dissolution of the armed leagues in France.

The vote was 270 against 84, and the bills had been placed before them by M. Laval in a modified form.

(Ports) and Northwest Frontier of India will leave tomorrow. Latest times of posting at Head Post Offices:—

Registered correspondence		Unregistered correspondence
Jerusalem	10.00 p.m. tonight	4.45 a.m. tomorrow
Haifa	8.45 a.m. tomorrow	9.15 a.m. tomorrow
Jaffa	9.00 a.m. tonight	5.30 a.m. tomorrow
Tel Aviv	8.00 p.m. tonight	5.30 a.m. tomorrow

An air mail for Europe, North Africa and America will leave tomorrow morning. Latest times of posting at Head Post Offices:—

Registered correspondence		Unregistered correspondence
Jerusalem	7.30 a.m. tomorrow	5.00 a.m. tomorrow
Haifa	7.15 a.m. tomorrow	7.45 a.m. tomorrow
Jaffa	9.00 a.m. tomorrow	9.25 a.m. tomorrow
Tel Aviv	8.15 a.m. tomorrow	8.45 a.m. tomorrow

We are therefore of the opinion that the Magistrate was wrong in assuming that Article 46 of the Order in Council is invalid "quoad" the Irade.

Finally we come to the query raised by the Respondent at the hearing of the appeal as to whether the Irade is invalid on the ground of its inconsistency with Article 83 of the Order in Council.

Irade not Repugnant to Article 83

Now the object of Article 83 of the Order in Council is to secure for the inhabitants of Palestine freedom of conscience and free exercise of their forms of worship, subject to the maintenance of public order and morals, and we agree that any law which prevents a Moslem, Jew, or Christian from carrying out his religion with freedom would offend against the Article. Does the Irade in question do this however? In our considered opinion the answer is in the negative. As was pointed out by the Attorney General in his statement of appeal, the whole object of the Irade is to protect the Moslem religion among Moslems. It is not intended to apply to non-Moslems since the criterion for securing a conviction is the absence of lawful excuse, which in the case of a non-Moslem would be that his religion does not require him to observe the Fast of Ramadan.

As we see it, therefore, the Irade aims at the maintenance of public morals among Moslems and in this sense it carries out the spirit of Article 83.

For these reasons we have reached the conclusion that the Irade is not repugnant to Article 83 and that it has been validly brought into force by Article 46 of the Order in Council.

In the result we quash the judgment in the Court below and remit the case back to the Magistrate for completion in accordance with this judgment. We make no order as to costs.

CITATION

In the District Court of Jerusalem, the 19th day of December, 1935.

In the matter of: The Succession to the Estate of Paul Riemer, Deceased, of Jerusalem.

Petitioner: Marie Riemer of Jerusalem through her attorney, Mr. Asher Levitsky, Barrister-at-Law of Jerusalem.

Let all persons take notice that Marie Riemer has applied to the District Court of Jerusalem for an Order declaring the succession to the Estate of Paul Riemer, deceased, and that the said application will be heard at Jerusalem on the 24th day of January 1936, at 9 a.m.

All persons claiming any interest must appear at the said place and time, otherwise such order will be made as to the Court seems right.

D. SHAMI
Chief Clerk
District Court.

SERVICE MARITIME ROUMAIN

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Country-Wide Reaction to Legislative Council Press Carries on Heated Debate "WHAT WILL BE THE ARAB ANSWER?"

(From a Staff Correspondent)

Criticism of the project of a Legislative Council in Palestine is being voiced in the Arab press following upon the publication of the outline of its organization by the Government on Sunday night.

"Al Liwa," the organ of the Palestine Arab (Husseini) party, in analysing the scheme, declares that it is unacceptable to the Arabs because it does not represent their true proportionate interests. The Arabs comprise three-quarters of the elected membership of the Council and the Jews are offered one quarter. In other words, the paper points out, the Palestine Government has recognised the right of Jewish newcomers to take part in the elections.

Of the nominated members, the Arabs have been offered less than a third, the Jews nearly one third, and the lion's share will be that of the British officials who are to be given seven seats, not including that of the President.

"Al Difaa" Opposes Scheme

In pointing out that the present Legislative Council project is almost in the same form as the one proposed in 1922, except for slight changes, "Al Difaa" declares that in view of the higher cultural standards of the country attained in the intervening period, the prerogatives granted under the new proposal should have been greater.

The participation of British officials is opposed on the ground that the development of self-government by the people of the country is thus frustrated.

The paper criticises other aspects of the scheme, such as the eligibility of electors and the restriction of its sphere of competence, and suggests that the League of Nations be named as the supreme arbitral body in cases of disputes within the Council between any two sections.

One of its other suggestions is to call the Council an "Advisory Council" as it has no "legislative" functions whatsoever.

A Christmas Gift

"Al Jamia al Islamia," in calling the Council a Christmas gift, believes that the Jewish opposition is merely a politi-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

were also waiting if the bus to Herzlia stops here.

"Yes, it does. But I don't know when. We've already been waiting half an hour," was the reply.

This was, according to my watch, 8:55 a.m. At 9:06 the long-awaited bus arrived. The two ladies and I boarded and after taking our seats one of the women complained to the driver about the long wait.

"I don't believe it," the driver nonchalantly replied and proceeded to wait.

Six hundred seconds later, at 9:16, after my waiting 1,560 seconds, and the women 3,060, the bus departed.

There is, however, at least one good thing to be said about the Haifa bus service or rather about the public. The people waiting for a bus fall in line, orderly and quietly, in single file and as almost all of them have commutation tickets (they cost less) all the chauffeur has to do is to punch their tickets. He does not have to bother about giving change.

Last night while strolling along a street on Hadar Hacarmel, I noticed across the street the words "Bassar Loh Kashar" written in Hebrew in letters about a foot high plainly visible even from the distance I was walking. Not trusting my eyesight (which is still good after years of proofreading) I walked up to the shop to see whether



At the restaurant.

"Waiter, please, one salad, but only with IZHAR-OIL."

**A GIFT OF G
BENEFIT TO
YOUR FA
is one of our**

Legislative Council

cal manoeuvre agreed upon with the Colonial Office.

It is pointed out that the Moslem population becomes of "community" status, that there are nearly as many Jewish as Moslem members, that immigration and matters concerned with the Mandate will not be discussed, and that the Council, as such, is valueless.

"Mokattam," of Cairo, which has in past years been favourably disposed towards a Legislative Council, in its last issue to hand launches a severe attack upon the Government scheme. It states that the project is deficient in many respects and affects Arab interests adversely, but advises acceptance of the Council by the Arabs so that they may use its forum for political propaganda.

"They will be able in this way," the paper suggests, "by a free and frank expression of their views on this platform to draw the attention of foreign Powers and the League to what is being done in Palestine."

Our Nablus correspondent reported last night that at a meeting of the National Bloc there yesterday, the Legislative Council scheme was discussed and it was decided to defer an indication of attitude until the Government has replied to the memorandum submitted by Arab leaders on their demands.

"Al Liwa" thinks that this reply will be forthcoming from the Colonial Office, through the High Commissioner, in the early part of January.

The Hebrew press is also commenting on the Council project, and "Haaretz" yesterday morning pointed out the unanimity of the Jewish response which, it suggested, can hardly fail in the long run to influence the Government's viewpoint. The editor, in his article, regretted that the Government had not given more consideration to the underlying historico-nationalistic factors animating the Jewish re-settlement of Palestine but had adopted a negative attitude which had inevitably brought about an awkward situation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS MAY BE

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MR. BEN ZVI then said that he wished to associate himself on behalf of the Vaad Leumi with the statement just made by Dr. Weizmann both as regards the negative attitude defined there to the Legislative Council and the reasons of that attitude. As far as the Vaad Leumi was concerned he had only to add a few words. The Vaad Leumi stood by the resolutions adopted unanimously at the session of the Elected Assembly (Assefat Haniyharim) which took place immediately after the publication of the White Paper in 1930 in which the establishment of a Legislative Council had been proclaimed. The Elected Assembly had rejected the scheme proposed by the Government. Last year the Vaad Leumi had had an opportunity of expressing to His Excellency its opposition to the Legislative Council scheme and there had been no change in its attitude since that time. He therefore had to state that the Jewish population of Palestine would not be able to take part in the Legislative Council.

RABBI BLAU then proceeded to read a statement in Hebrew, an English version of which follows: —

"Time Yet Unripe for Change"

"This is the first opportunity which Your Excellency has given to the Agudath Israel to express its views with regard to the Legislative Council proposal. For that reason I trust that Your Excellency will permit me briefly to state our general point of view on the matter.

I should like to say at the out-

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December 23, 1936. Kislev 27, 5696. Ramadan 28, 1354.

The Legislative Council : Two Pledges

The communications made by the High Commissioner during the last two days to the representatives of the Arab and of the Jewish communities on the proposed setting-up of a Legislative Council mark a momentous step in the constitutional evolution of this country. For good or for evil — and we fear for evil — the question of constitutional reform has been placed in the centre of public discussion.

The scheme as communicated last night to the general Press (the Arab press by some remarkable indiscretion was able to publish it as early as Friday) is conceived on traditional crown colony lines. The Council is to consist of official, elected and nominated unofficial members. The allocation of seats is so fixed as to give the Arab section of the community — Moslem and Christian — one half of the membership of the Assembly, the other half being divided between the official members and the representatives of the Jewish and the commercial communities. An impartial President to be appointed from outside is to preside over the deliberations of the Assembly and a casting vote is to be vested in the senior official member. Of the non-official members, 12 will be elected and 11 nominated, elections being by the direct system and no literary or property tests being imposed on the voters. The powers of the Council are to be of far-reaching scope: Not only will it be entitled to amend Bills introduced by Government, but it will also have power to introduce Bills, expecting money Bills, to debate the annual budget, to ask questions relating to the administration of Government and "to propose any question of public interest for debate."

THE TEST

It is well-known that the Mandate provides for the setting-up of self-governing institutions, but the vagueness of the phrasing of the relevant provisions — in marked contradiction to the parallel articles of the Syrian and Iraqi Mandates — indicates that a wide discretion was to be left to the Mandatory Power in regard to the time of the introduction of a central legislature. The object clearly was to ensure that the setting up of a Legislative Council was not to endanger the effective execution of the essential tasks of the Mandate, notably the establishment of the Jewish National Home. It is by that supreme test that the introduction of the proposal at the present juncture must be adjudged.

Can it be seriously maintained that at a time when the leaders of all Arab parties openly defy the Mandate to the extent even of glorifying terrorists aiming by acts of violence at the subversion of the Mandatory regime, the time has come for investing these very leaders with an important and, perhaps decisive share in the administration of the Mandate?

In the opening speech of the High Commissioner the introduction of the scheme is explained by the pledge given by His Excellency three years ago at Geneva. We are the last to minimise the significance of a pledge made by the head of the Government, but it is clear that any statement of policy, just as any other political act, emanating from the Government of this country is subject to the over-riding pledge embodied in the Mandate. It is clearly not within the power of the Government to carry into effect any promise of constitutional reform when that involves — as it clearly must in the present case — a corrosion of the international obligations solemnly undertaken in the Mandate. It is yet uncertain what reply the Arab leaders will give to the overtures of the Government, but there can be no scintilla of doubt that if they accept the scheme it will be for the express purpose of utilising it to paralyse and undermine the mandatory régime. The public declarations which have been heard from all and sundry in the wake of the Jenin terrorism leave no loophole for any uncertainty on that point. No formal safeguards for the fulfilment of the "international obligations of His Majesty's Government" — under which phrase the establishment of the Jewish National Home is rather shame-facedly concealed — can offer any effective guarantee where that resolved opposition prevails.

THE JEWISH "NO"

It is not surprising in these circumstances that the Jewish attitude to the proposal should be one of unanimous and unequivocal rejection. To the Jewish community the proposed constitutional reform means a direct blow at the National Home. It implies the reduction of the Jewish position in Palestine to one of minority status. It defies the underlying conception of the Mandate that the entire Jewish people — and not alone those already settled in Palestine — has a stake in the destinies of Palestine. The Jewish objections and apprehensions will be echoed by authoritative voices in larger spheres: Years ago it was held by prominent members of the Permanent Mandates Commission that as long as there was no acceptance of the Mandate there could be no question of the setting up of a central legislature. Whatever formal grounds may be advanced in its defence, there can be little doubt that the effect of the proposed reform will be to hamper, if not indeed to paralyse, the great effort of reconstruction proceeding in this country which has aroused the sympathy and admiration of the best minds of contemporary humanity, and which has conferred infinite benefits on all sections of the Palestinian community.

at Wadi Halfa

operating Imperial Airways' services.

There has been considerable speculation as to the purpose of a new building in the course of erection behind the Customs and Passport Office on the Aerodrome. It now appears that this is to be a Rest House and "Aerodrome Hotel," so that in future it will be possible for record-breakers—amateur and professional—and other aviators, to obtain refreshments at Wadi Halfa without the necessity of losing time by going into the town.

with Poland

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Money brought in large sums from Poland is used for investment in Palestine while that sent to Poland is made up of small sums sent by Palestinians to destitute relatives—an advance from the time when people from all over the world sent money to their poor relations in Palestine.

Mr. Widerko is the manager of the Haifa branch.

MOTORING TO EGYPT

For the benefit of the many local motorists who intend to drive to Egypt during the Christmas and New Year holidays, we have been informed by the Automobile Club and Tourist Association of Palestine that the road to Egypt through the Sinai Desert is in excellent condition.

NEW THEATRE FOR HAIFA COMPLETED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HAIFA, Sunday. — After thirteen months of work, the "Orah" theatre on Jewish National Fund land on Herzl Street is now completed, at a cost of some L.P. 30,000, most of the material and latest technical equipment being of Palestinian make.

Newspapermen, representatives of the Haifa Labour Council and Misrad Kablani were shown over the building last week. Professor Kaufmann and Mr. Schwartz, the engineer, explained the functioning of the air-conditioning apparatus, sound and lighting system, and the machinery which serves both as a means of heating or cooling.

The theatre, in a combination of harmonious colours and having a soft-tone veneered stage frame, has a seating capacity of only 1,100, for Government permitted building on only 36 per cent of the area of the plot instead of on 56 per cent as had been anticipated.

The "Orah," which was designed by the architect Professor Kaufmann with the assistance of Messrs. Stolzer and Neuman and built by the General Federation of Labour has been leased to Messrs. S. Levy, Homa and Grunefeld for a period of 17 years and will serve both as a theatre and a cinema.

The first performance takes place tomorrow (Monday).

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P. O. Box 1055, TELEPHONE 1486

CABLES : "ELKONBRO"

TEL AVIV

TRIBUTORS

AFTER CLIMBING MONKEY FASHION HOURS OVER CRAGS STONY LEDGES AFTER STUMBLING THROUGH
ALMOOST IMPASSABLE WADIS BRACKET VALLEYS UNBRACKET WHERE UNCAR OTHER MOVING VEHICLE
CAN CROSS EYE FINALLY SCRAMBLED TOP HIGH FORBIDDING MOUNTAIN WHERE FAWZI BEY EL
KAUGJI PALESTINES REBEL REBEL CHIEFTAIN HAS PROSO LONG SKILLFULLY CONCEALED HIMSELF
STOP ON LOFTY CLIFF MOUNTAIN TOP TWO ARMED REBELS SENTRIES APPARENTLY BEEN WATCHING
MY ASCENT STOP AS EYE APPROACHED ~~THEY~~ THEY GAVE USUAL MILITARY SALUTE STOP INSTRUCTIONS
PRECEDED ME AND EYE WAS RECEIVED BEHIND VEIL AS FRIEND STOP EYE GREETED EVERYWHERE
PARREBEL SOLDIERS CUMCUSTOMARY ARAB SALUTE QUOTE MARHABA BIL AKH UNQUOTE MEANING
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WE KEEP QUIET UNTIL WE SEE RESULT STOP ARAB

Extra copy

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Translation

The general Arab Revolutionary Headquarters
in Southern Syria (Palestine).

No. 1

11th Tammuz 11, 1355 and 28th August 1936

In the name of God the all compassionate
and all merciful

In the name Arabs we live and in the name
of Arabs we die.

A general statement.

"Start light and heavy and strive with
your property and with your souls in the
way of God that is far better for you if
you knew."

"If you do not respond will torture you
with painful torture and will replace you
by other people and ^{you} will not harm him, God
is Omnipotent"

"It is permitted for those who fight that they
are oppressed and God is able to give them
victory" (Haram Kerim).

O Palestine, country of struggle and gathering
place of the glorious the home of fathers & grandfathers
there is in heaven an excellent news. It is the news
of liberty, and a crying voice, it is the voice
of bygone Arab centuries - In the souls of Arabs

blood of humanity and to promise a Jewish National Home in Palestine at the cost of a Noble Arab Nation which was most loyal to its allies at the most critical hours of the World War and wrote the covenant of its freedom and independence with the blood of its martyrs. Lo! its ally Great Brit cutting its arteries and scattering its hopes and at the same time meaning to overflow innocent Palestine with an alien immigration and to snatch it from a larger Arabic home unfairly and unjustly after it had promised the Arabs liberty and independence, taking hold of 2 opposite points and collecting 2 contradicting things and making of Palestine, the spiritual home of the world, a center of disturbances and insurrection & not listening to the voice of the complaining Arabs nor taking any notice of the reports made by official Brit. commissions -

All these commissions were unanimous about the failure of the Balfourian experiment & the injustice of the Zionist policy.

Truly it is an unforgivable crime that the Arabs ally should quell the voice of the martyred Palestine by persecuting its liberals & attacking its towns and bleeding its houses, seizing its property, restricting its liberty and pouring on the peaceful Arab people assault murder and destruction, whereas it did not come to the Holy Land except to help and liberate -

This is what has caused the Arabs to get tired of yesterday's friends who emerged as an enemy and exceeded the bounds of assaults and uncovered the veil showing the face of a Jew in Brit. dress - They (the Arabs) therefore cannot fend away the evil except by evil and defend themselves

there is an "struggle" and in their minds a leap which is the leap of right against wrong; and of justice against oppression. It advances to the wars and disappears death. It carries the torch of liberty in the hands of a Sacred Home which the usurping coloniser attempts to obliterate and to expropriate by a barbarous Balfourian promise and illegal obligations contradictory to legal rights and human as well as divine justice.

O Palestine, the country of Martyrs and sacrifice and dignity. Thou hast called and we have responded. The enemy has ~~advanced to~~ ^{oppressed thee} and we have advanced to redeem thee with our hearts. Wide deserts did not stand as an obstacle between our enraged spirits and your scattered lions. It is Arab bravery & national hope which have made us respond and obliged us to fight and sell ourselves to please God, that the World may be a witness to the unity of hope and blood in all Arab countries.

We the volunteers in your eternal army of strife and your sacred revolt represent merely the first vanguard of 70 millions of Arabs who entertain the hope of liberating you from the oppression of a few - British tyranny and watch that Arab demands are complied with and that the oppressors' Land be lifted from your previous inheritance & your divine right.

By God it is a human calamity & an historical crime that open usurpation should be dignified to appear as right & that sly Zionism should be by the conscience of a Great Govt. which claims to be honourable, by nervous money extracted from the

with their arms, so they rose to battle in the cause of freedom and independence and to realize their hopes - they consider that rising against injustice a religious as well as national and human duty.

To Arms -

It delights me that my striving brethren have honoured me with the leadership of the revolution in Southern Syria (Palestine) and to call those who are able of the sons of the Arabs to arms -

yes. To Arms ye sons of Arabs, to obtain national aspirations and to save dear Palestine from the fetters of bondage and against raising a British greed -

To Arms, to and prove to the world that the Arabs do not sleep on an injury and that the Arab home is one home and that Palestine is an integral part of this sacred home and that neither the Brit. govt. nor any other people or govt. has any right in Palestine that conflicts with the rights of the Arabs that legal possessors of the land or lessens their absolute sovereignty.

To Arms announcing the fall of the present foreign rule in Palestine because it contradicts the legitimate rights of its people and announcing the rise of a temporary revolutionary govt. receiving its authority from the will of the Nation until;

Brit. forces are withdrawn and J. immigration is absolutely stopped & the Zionist parties who influxed into Palestine on the basis of the

False Baqour Declaration depart and an organizing council created by the Peoples wishes to enact a constitution to the country which specifies the form of the State in accordance with which a national govt be formed and responsible to a House of Represent elected by the Nation freely.

To Arms, not hesitating nor idling but believing in your right and brave in defending your dignity, not heeding the power of the usurping coloniser but reassured by the promise given to you by God, "God hath promised those of you who have faith and do good deeds, He will establish in the land..." and feeling happy with the covenant which you have made which is Liberty or Death.

"God has purchased of the faithful their souls and their property by having Paradise for them and they battle to please God and will kill or be killed - It is a promise He has made in the bible, the New Testament and the Koran and who better than God fulfils a promise. Be cheery of your covenant you have made. That is a great victory -

(Sgd.) Tony El lean El Gawazi
General leader of the Arab Revolt
in Southern Syria -

Dear Levy,

The Emir wrote to the High Commissioner drawing his attention to Lawrence attacks against him and stating that he was thinking of commenting on Lawrence.

Kirkbride came to the Emir and told him that he was quite right to do so but.....to properly reply and comment on every thing mentioned by Lawrence, His Highness should himself write a book,,,,, on that and Kirkbride will translate it and publish it for him.

When His Highness told me that I laughed and told him that the English did not want him to speak on the subject. Until your highness write the book, Lawrence will be forgotten.

I quite agree Yusif, said the Emir and I quite see your point. But why did not Levy write what he liked and just took my approval? Such a good and simple Emir levy.

The Emir invited me to go to Akaba and see that there was no military preparations there. He denied any preparation of that kind in Akaba. I wish I can go but it takes 5 days at least. I cannot take one day at present.

I phoned up San Stfeno on Saturday and they gave me your NO. 64078. I forgot to tell you that when you spoke on Saturday. Is that the right NO. I spoke to Mrs Levy in that NO. but is it the permanent one?

Fakhri told me that the Italians refused to allow you go to Eriterea. Am I to understand that you will ^{not} leave Egypt?

Please inform me soon about the declaration of the Emir,

Yours Sincerely

Jaffa

7-10-1935